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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching as many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; Alex. McClellan, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chadbourne, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Bull, Keeper of Records and Seals; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain ————; Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Coal Mine Affairs.

A meeting of the creditors of the Compressed Coal Company of New England, which was the last company to run upon the rocks of unprofitable business at the Portsmouth coal mines, was held at Music Hall, Fall River, on Wednesday.

The meeting was called by William G. Titcomb, assignee, of Providence, Comstock & Gardner, of Providence, being attorneys. A good proportion of the $60,000 in liabilities was represented. Herbert Field, Fall River manager for Congdon, Carpenter & Co., was chosen chairman. The future prospects of return to creditors depends upon the Zwoyer Fuel Co., of New York. This fact was already understood by many of the persons interested. The connection was explained. This New York concern manufactures machinery for compressing and preparing coal dust, putting it into marketable shape, and also of preparing other coal not readily marketable. The Compress Company made a contract with the Zwoyer Company for equipment of machinery. Before the contract was completed and the Zwoyer Company failed. The Zwoyer Company stood to lose everything that it had put in, if the works were abandoned at the stage then reached. So a proposition was made to Mr. Titcomb, the assignee. This proposition was that the equipment of the plant be completed and the Zwoyer Company show conclusively by doing it, that the coal dust on hand could be compressed and sold with profit. This proposition was accepted, and the Zwoyer Fuel Company is still at work with the condition that the receipts shall go to it until its bill is settled in full. Then the Compress Company will own the plant, and be in a position, possibly, to make something for the creditors. The hope was held out, even, that the creditors might get out whole. It is claimed that the coal dust product can be sold at $5 a ton.

The company has issued $250,000 in bonds which are secured through a mortgage to the International Trust Company. There are liabilities of about $50,000, outside of these bonds and the mortgage which secures them. The promoters of the company hail from Boston, and there most, if not all, of the stock is held. Certain of the mine rights and property, including the heaps of coal dust, were purchased outright, for $5,000, and a lease of adjoining land, belonging to the Rice property, was taken to secure the privileges of operating.

A committee, consisting of Herbert Field, Jerome C. Borden and Mr. Sumner were appointed to represent the creditors and try to find a way out of the difficulties.

The work of the Zwoyer Company is being continued under contract with the assignee. The creditors were assured that an agreement made by the committee for the continuance of this contract would not involve them in any additional loss. The Zwoyer Company is taking all further risks in continuing.

Mr. John Austin Stevens of this city will deliver the 22nd of February address before the Sons of the Revolution in New York next Thursday.

School Committee.

Valuable Maps Received from Senator Wetmore.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held Monday evening. There was little business of importance to come before the board and there were a number of absentees. Chairman Barker presided.

The report of Superintendent Baker contained the following statistics of school attendance for the quarter ending January 26, 1900:

	Total enrollment.	Av. No. belonging.	Av. No. attending.
Rogers High School,	258	230	227
Grammar Schools,	782	676	610
Intermediate Schools,	715	555	501
Prim'y & Parish Schools	1,426	1,153	1,011
Kindergartens,	253	170	163
Totals,	3,791	2,884	2,605
Evening Elementary Schools,	161	61	41
Evening Drawing and Bookkeeping Classes,	56	31	27
Grand totals,	3,621	2,864	2,753

Statistics for the last two weeks (day and evening classes): Enrolment, 2,527; average number belonging, 2,923; average number attending, 2,647.

The report stated that United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore had presented to the department a set of 41 maps of the United States and that Congressman Bull had also presented a valuable map. The work of the teachers during the past half year was highly commended. The superintendent hoped that the income of the school department would be helped this year by the collection of poll taxes. The sliding scale of the past few years in receipts from this source was shown as follows: 1898, $1,285; 1899, $839; 1894, $98; 1899, $18. Superintendent Baker also referred to the Newport School Fund, amounting to $6,503.26, which he thought might be drawn upon before long to help meet the needs of the department in the matter of more school buildings. He said that the hall in the Coggeshall building could not be used because there are no heating appliances and no seats for the children.

The report of Truant Officer Topham to February 12, 1900, was read: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 279; number found to be truants, 21; number out on account of illness and other causes, 258; number found not attending school, 60; number sent to public schools, 53; number sent to Catholic schools, 7. The truant officer recommended that Herbert Green be prosecuted for not attending school according to law.

The reports were received and the truant officer's recommendation was adopted. A request to use the rooms of the committee for the examination in June of candidates for admission to the state agricultural college at Kingston, was granted. The matter of heating the hall in the Coggeshall school was referred to the committee on that building.

On recommendation of the committee on text books, it was voted to expend $400 in the purchase of seven sets of maps entitled "Political Relief Maps." Rev. Mr. Porter, for the special committee to investigate the course of study at the Rogers High School, reported that the committee had held two meetings and were making progress. The committee had consulted Head Master Thompson and were giving the matter careful consideration.

The committee on buildings and the superintendent were authorized to confer with the city hall commission in regard to furnishings for the offices of the department in the new city hall.

Frank White, who has been employed as a driver for Cornell & Son, died at his home on Poplar street on Sunday, after a very short illness. He leaves a widow, to whom he had been married but a short time. He was a member of the Newport Artillery Company and of the Powhattan Cycle Club, both of which organizations attended the funeral on Monday.

The Rogers High School Athletic Association is making elaborate preparations for its entertainment in Masonic Hall next Friday evening. Whist will be enjoyed until ten o'clock, when the floor will be cleared for dancing, Howard's orchestra furnishing the music. Candy and refreshments will be on sale during the evening.

At the annual encampment of the Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, in Providence on Thursday, Walter A. Read of Glocester, was elected department commander. The report of the assistant adjutant general showed the finances of the department to be in a flourishing condition.

Mr. J. D. Johnston, who purchased the ball room formerly attached to Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.'s, house, has moved it on to the lot adjoining the old Van Zandt residence on Pelham street, where it will be used for dances and entertainments.

Thursday morning early risers found the sidewalks about the city liberally covered with beans and peas, relics of the previous night, St. Valentine's.

A Pleasant Occasion.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of this city paid a fraternal visit to Swarts Lodge, No. 18, of Providence, Wednesday evening. The members of the local lodge turned out in good numbers, taking the steamer City of Newport which left Commercial wharf at 6:30 for a special trip. They were met at the wharf in Providence by the members of Swarts Lodge and escorted to Geib's Hall where a hot turkey supper was served. The meeting was then adjourned to the lodge room of Swarts Lodge, where Noble Grand John L. Tuckerman gave the address of welcome, to which Noble Grand J. William Spingler responded. Among the speakers during the evening from Rhode Island Lodge were Vice Grand Edward Y. Mason, District Deputy George Wright, C. Philip Frank, P. G., John M. Taylor, P. G., Augustin C. Titus, who was introduced as the only man present who had invaded England as a member of an armed body, and others.

In behalf of Rhode Island Lodge, District Deputy George Wright presented Swarts Lodge with a gavel made from the timbers of the old building on Commercial wharf which Rhode Island Lodge occupied 55 years ago. A gavel was also presented to Past Grand Tweedell of Swarts Lodge. Considerable fun was made by the entrance of two members dressed as postmen who distributed valentines among the company.

Rhode Island Lodge left for the return journey at 1 o'clock and reached here at about 3, after a very enjoyable visit. The committee from the local lodge who had charge of the arrangements consisted of Edward Y. Mason, Chairman; J. W. Spingler, George R. Frye, Winfield White, J. T. Delano, W. L. Barker, Edward Wilson and C. E. Ullman.

The Y. M. C. A.'s Purchase.

The Young Men's Christian Association, by its trustees, Messrs. J. W. Horton and A. K. Sherman, have purchased the Pell estate on Mary street for the use of the association. The lot is situated on Mary street, facing Clarke, and contains over 80,000 square feet. The price paid is believed to be about $11,000. The purchase was made through the agency of Simeon Hazard.

This is the first step in the work of securing a suitable building for the use of the association. The building fund has been accumulating for some time, and although it has not yet reached large proportions, the trustees feel justified in purchasing this estate. It is proposed to erect a gymnasium at once and to put the house in condition for use. Eventually the present building will be torn down and a handsome modern building erected.

The estate is an historic one, dating back to 1720, when the building was built and occupied by David Cheesborough, passing at his death to Christopher Grant Champlin by purchase. The last purchaser was Hon. Duncan C. Pell, at whose death the property passed to his widow and in turn to her son, Leslie Pell Clarke.

Mrs. Jennie Barber Peckham, wife of Mr. Job A. Peckham, died at her residence on Kay street, Monday night. She had been ill for some time. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence. She leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was the daughter of the late William A. Barber, whose ancestors published the Newport MERCURY for more than 70 years. Beside her husband, one brother, William H. Barber, of New York, survives her.

An entertainment for the benefit of the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association was given in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening by Circle No. 6, of the Women's Auxiliary. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music and readings, and Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, which furnished much amusement for the large audience present. A considerable sum was netted as the result of the entertainment.

Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., and Warren Post Associates entertained their lady friends Wednesday evening. Refreshments were served and a musical and literary programme was rendered. Chaplain Cassard of the Constellation made a few pleasing remarks.

Aldermen Shanteler and O'Neill, Councilmen Albro and Murphy, of the city hall commission, and Architect Johnston, on Monday made a tour of inspection of the city halls of the cities of Fall River, Boston and Lowell, returning to Newport late in the evening.

Mrs. Joseph Howland entertained the members of her Sunday school class at her residence on Rhode Island avenue Thursday evening. Social games were played and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Growing in Membership.

Secretary Tisdale Reports a Successful Year for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association were held Wednesday evening at the First Methodist Episcopal church. There was a large attendance of members and others interested in the work of the association. The report of General Secretary W. L. Tisdale showed the association to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

In regard to membership the report said:

There has been a large increase in the membership since the last annual meeting. The sustaining list has grown from 200 to 252, a gain of 52. The limited list from 97 to 256, a gain of 159 and the gymnasium from 51 to 76, an increase of 24, making a net increase in the senior department of 235, which, with the gain of 52 in junior department, makes the net increase 287. The membership now being 654 against 367 one year ago. Of the members reported at that time, 126 are not now upon the books. Several have died, others have gone from the city and others have dropped out for various reasons, leaving 239 old members and 415 new, making the total as reported. This increase is largely due to the membership contest which was held last spring and to the interest now manifested by the members, who are continually bringing their friends in and inducing them to join. Since Nov. 1, 64 new members have been brought in by other members without any special effort upon behalf of the membership committee.

The gymnasium department, under the charge of Mr. William B. Burdick, was reported to have made substantial gains during the year, as was also the junior department, in which Mr. Tisdale said the success was unprecedented.

The naval branch, which was operated while the North Atlantic squadron was in the harbor, left a deficiency of but $35, although the expenses amounted to over $900. The work was heartily endorsed by summer residents, naval officers and others.

In regard to the Pell estate, the report said that it was the intention to erect and equip an up-to-date gymnasium building on the grounds, and fit up the present building for use in connection with the gymnasium. Eventually, when sufficient funds had been raised, a handsome modern building would be erected. The report then went into the matter of finances and stated that $4,500 would be needed this year for current expenses alone, and urged the citizens to contribute to the support of the work.

Following the reading of the report, Rev. William G. Cassard, D. D., chaplain of the Constellation, gave an interesting talk on the relation of the Y. M. C. A. to young men. His remarks were interesting and were closely followed by the audience.

Choosing a Pastor.

There was an informal meeting of the Central Baptist church held Thursday evening to consider the advisability of calling a meeting to extend to Rev. Henry Clay Peeples of Rochester, N. Y., a call to the pastorate left vacant by the death of Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D. Although not all those present were in accord with the suggestion, the meeting was quiet and harmonious, as is in accord with the traditions of this church. An informal discussion of the matter was held, members being invited to freely express their opinion. After all had been given an opportunity to show their position, a ballot was taken to ascertain the sense of the congregation in the matter. Although Mr. Peeples, if called, will not be the choice of the entire congregation, he will have a majority, and there is no reason to believe that his pastorate would not be harmonious and agreeable. However, the meeting Thursday evening was but a preliminary and informal one and the congregation has yet to decide whether or not to issue the call to Mr. Peeples.

Conventions.

A meeting of the Republican City Committee was held Wednesday evening in their hall in the Mercury building. It was voted to hold the primary meetings on Tuesday evening, March 6th, and the city convention on March 8th, at which time a senator and five representatives to the General Assembly will be nominated, and eighteen delegates to attend the State and district conventions to be held in Providence on Tuesday, March 13th. At these conventions the Governor and other state officers will be nominated and also eight delegates to attend the Republican National convention to be held in Philadelphia in June to nominate a President and Vice President of the United States.

A man named Albert R. Randall, of Boston, is believed to have committed suicide from steamer Priscilla on her trips from New York to Fall River Monday night.

Mrs. Phebe Goddard, widow of Thomas Goddard, died at her late residence on Third street on Tuesday in the eighty ninth year of her age.

Bateman's Laundry Burned.

An alarm from box 163 at about eleven o'clock Friday morning called the department out for a long hard run to the Bateman residence near the extreme outward point on the Ocean Drive. The fire department responded promptly and when they arrived upon the scene found one of the small wooden out-buildings blazing merrily. It was then too late to save the building so the men of the hook and ladder truck were ordered to pull it to pieces, using their long hooks for the purpose. Inside the building was stored a pile of firewood and banked up against the outside were several tons of coal, which gave the fire plenty of material to feed upon.

Before the arrival of the apparatus from the city, an amateur fire brigade was organized and did good work with such materialas was at hand. The location of the burned building, almost surrounded by larger wooden buildings connected with the house, made the fire a dangerous one, but the flames were prevented from spreading to the nearby sheds. If the fire apparatus had not been promptly on the scene, the result would have been more disastrous, and had the fire occurred in the night time all the buildings must have been destroyed. The fire apparently originated around the chimney.

The U. S. Senate on Thursday passed Senator Aldrich's financial gold basis bill by a majority of seventeen after defeating all free coinage amendments by a vote of 47 to 28. All the New England members except Senator Chandler of New Hampshire voted for the bill. Senator Caffery of Louisiana and Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, Democrats, voted for the bill.

Will of Geo. H. Norman.

The will of the late George H. Norman was offered for probate on Monday, action being deferred three weeks. The provisions of the document are as follows:

To the widow, Abby K. Norman, the homestead, "Belair", during her life, and all the household furniture, paintings, pictures, brie-a-brac and works of art, the horses, carriages and stables with their furniture.

To Abbie, wife of Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, $10,000.

To Hugh K. Norman, $20,000, if he shall pay to the estate within one year the sum of $110,000 and release every claim and demand against the estate except as legatee, but not otherwise. If this provision is complied with the executors are ordered to release every claim and demand of the estate against the legatee and to bequeathe him the following named stocks and bonds: $62,500 bonds of the Gloucester Water Supply company; $6,250 bonds of the Franklin Water company; $12,500 Hoosic Falls Water Supply company; 395 shares of the capital stock of the Gloucester Water Supply company; 81 shares of the Franklin Water company; 111 shares of the Hoosic Water Supply company; 308 shares of the Bristol and Warren Water Works, provided, however, that if during the life-time of the testator, Hugh K. Norman shall have received the bonds and stocks named, then this legacy shall be null and void.

To Edith, wife of William R. Hunter, $110,000.

To George H. Norman, Jr., $75,000.

To Bradford Norman, $40,000.

To Guy Norman, $40,000.

To Maxwell Norman, $110,000.

To Reginald Norman, $75,000.

To Mabel Norman, $115,000.

The remainder of the estate is left to George H. Norman, Jr., as trustee, with full powers to manage and sell without order from the court, the income, after paying $20,000 to the widow of the testator, to be divided into 9 equal parts and distributed among the children and at their death to their heirs, except Hugh K. Norman. The payment of the 8th share may be made to Hugh K. Norman or any other person as the trustee may see fit. When the widow of the testator and the nine children, including Hugh K., shall have died and the youngest grandchild of the testator shall have reached the age of 21 years then the whole trust estate shall be divided into eight equal shares; each of the latter shall be bequeathed in fee simple as each of the eight heirs may devise by will.

The will was executed Oct. 25, 1898, and was witnessed by Robert M. Morse, Albert E. Pillsbury and Forrest L. Evans. Mrs. Abby K. Norman and George H. Norman, Jr., are named as executors. The trustee may at any time select one or two persons to act with him as trustees, and all trustees are exempt from giving bond. Provision is made that if any attempt is made to contest the will or to hinder the trustee, the heir so attempting shall be cut off.

Election of Officers.

Rhode Island Association of Master Plumbers.

President—C. P. Brennan of Providence.
Vice Presidents—F. E. Burlingame of Providence, Maurice Butler of Newport, David Fales of Pawtucket, John Daly of East Providence, E. Coburn of Woonsocket.
Treasurer—William M. Congdon of Providence.
Financial Secretary—Thomas L. Phillips of Providence.
Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Conroy of Providence.
Recording Secretary—Thomas F. Manney of Providence.
Delegates to the National Convention in Baltimore in June—P. Tierney and C. P. Brennan of Providence, P. J. Murphy of Newport, F. L. Smith of Pawtucket.
Alternates—W. E. Hope of Woonsocket, J. J. Cassidy of Newport.

A Christmas Scout.

Captain Barker Describes his Experiences in Command of a Small Scouting Party—Newporter Now Commands a Station at Miagao.

The following extracts from recent letters received from Captain A. A. Barker, 26th Infantry, are interesting as descriptive of the experiences gone through by a small scouting party in the enemy's country. Accompanying the letters were several photographs of the country, including a picture of the scouting party just preparing to start out. The stalwart Newport officer appears on the back of a diminutive Filipino pony, with his feet a few inches from the ground.

ILOILO, PANAY, DEC. 25.

I have just returned from an inspection trip, which in my last letter I was making preparations for. Christmas morning I left Iloilo with my adjutant, sergeant-major and two privates, each being mounted on a pony, with one extra pony, as a pack or lead horse to carry our subsistence. We first went to Molo, then to Arevalo, arriving at Oton at 11.45 a. m. Here it was we had our Christmas dinner, sitting on the ground around a small fire, in front of the "Casa-de-ayrintamiento," eating out of a mess-pan. Our dinner consisted of canned salmon, bread, with no butter, and coffee. I would have taken my camera, but we were obliged to go as light as possible, our greatest heft being ammunition and subsistence, and so we had to go without the reminder a picture would have been of our Christmas dinner, though I guess some of us will not forget it. After dinner our ponies were saddled and we moved on, arriving at Tigbanan about 6 p. m., where we stopped for the night. We slept in a native's house. Our supper consisted of coffee, bread, canned salmon and tomato.

The next morning we mounted our ponies at 8 a. m., and proceeded to Yuinebal, arriving there at 10.30 a. m., then pushing on, we stopped for dinner by the side of the trail which we were following, having the same bill of fare as on the day before, excepting water in place of coffee.

The terminal of our journey was Miagao. Up to this time no American troops had entered this place, and our little party quartered here for the night. Our ponies were placed in the same building underneath us. I informed the Presidente that for the sake of safety he had better not have the police or any of his subjects come near the house we occupied, after dark, as they might be taken for insurgents or ladrones, but if he had any occasion to send a messenger, he must be alone and stop when challenged. There was nothing of any account in the room we occupied, and we all slept, with the exception of the guard, on the floor, using our saddles for pillows. I hardly closed my eyes, knowing that a force of insurgents were within not more than 10 miles of us on one side, and being in the foothills of the mountains, that we might be surprised at any moment by a band of ladrones, and our nearest point of getting assistance was five miles distant. You may be sure we kept our arms loaded and in our hands all night.

The next morning we started back the same route, arriving in Iloilo Thursday at 4 p. m. We had to travel slowly on account of the packhorse. We covered about 75 miles. Every place we went to we sent for the president and his councilmen, finding out from them what was their form of government, the quantity and the quality of the water supply, what facilities there were for landing stores from steamers, etc. Also to report the towns occupied by American troops and what they were doing. It will take me all day tomorrow to make out my report.

DEC. 29.

Major Cook has been ordered to the States on sick furlough, as I suppose you will know before this letter reaches you. I have not seen him since he arrived in Manila, but he must be very much disappointed. Lt. Col. Dickman has just started out with a small column of six companies, Company C being one of the number to go up into the foothills, we having received information that the insurgents had congregated there. I should have liked to have gone with him. It will be an eight-day trip.

JAN 1.

The officers of the 25th recognized New Year's Day by calling on Colonel and Mrs. Rice then Colonel Rice joined us and we called on General Hughes.

JAN. 2.

I have been sitting on a general court martial all the morning. This afternoon I have several cases to investigate. The officers are laughing at the size of a box or a trunk I had made. They think it is rather large. I tell them my turn will come to laugh when I see them wondering what they will do with the one hundred and one packages they will have when its time to go home. What bothers the life out of me is the ants. They are everywhere and in everything. It is quite a sight to see the ant hills. Many of them are as high as your head and at least eight or ten feet across at the bottom.

JAN. 4.

I have just received orders to proceed to Miagao and take station to assume command of the United States forces stationed at Miagao and Leon and supervision over these two districts. I expect to leave here January 6th. I shall be farther away and it will take several days longer for the mail to reach me. I am glad to get away from here, anything for a change. They say Miagao is a healthy place, it being on high ground, although there is a report of small pox in the town. The territory I shall have is quite large. It will take several days to go over it horseback, as there are several towns and a number of villages.

The pharmacy of Mr. James T. Wright on Washington square is being thoroughly renovated and will, when completed, present a very attractive appearance.

BUYING THE DINNER

USEFUL HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS OR ANY OTHER DAY.

The Color of Meat—Age of Fish and Fowls—Selecting Vegetables—Facts About Good Fruit—Choice of Butter, Coffee and Milk—Canned Goods.

Market by personal visits rather than by giving orders.

Do not confine your patronage to any particular firm. Each mercantile firm has its specialties.

There is probably no branch of marketing that so puzzles an inexperienced housewife, nor one in which she is often worsted, as in buying meats.

The young housekeeper may always be sure that meat that is bright and red is young and tender. If the color be of the shade she sought so earnestly for her ox-blood gown, she may be certain that the meat is old. The age of a beef can safely be determined by its color. If light red it is young; if dark red, old.

It is well for economic reasons to buy a large roast, say ten pounds, at a time, if your family is large enough to dispose of it. By so doing you can get a fine cut of tenderloin and a good fillet for a separate dish for another meal. By combining a rib and tenderloin thus you can buy them both for the same price you would for either alone.

There are only about two good sirloin cuts of a beef. They should be cut to include the flat bone, for the adage that "Nearer the bone, sweeter the meat," is strictly true. A good test of the age of meat is the color of the fat. If white it is young; if yellow it is old. The color of meat is a good guide, but it is one that is almost indescribable. The sense of smell is quick to detect the difference between the fresh, blood-like smell of new meat and the stale, rancid odor of the old.

Fresh fish is firm outside and is crisp and shiny and rather dry. If stale it is likely to be slimy and flabby and pliable to the touch. The blood of a fish is an infallible indication. If a bright red, it is of pristine freshness if the blood be muddy and brownish the fish is too stale for use.

The wings indicate the age of a fowl. If they bend easily at the touch they belong to a young fowl. Grasp the wing at the upper part where the bone is largest. Its power of resistance is a criterion of the age of the fowl. If it is soft and cartilaginous, the meat will be tender. If the wings are hard, the meat will be tough. Pressing the thumb firmly upon the breastbone of a fowl is another reliable test. The meat is as ... as the breastbone is hard.

The color of the skin of a chicken, duck, turkey or goose determines largely its age. The skin of the young is a very light yellow, almost white. As it gets older the skin gradually darkens. The fat of an old chicken grows a dark yellow. If a chicken has been on ice long the flesh gets flabby and the skin bluish. It may be taken as an invariable rule, however, that by their breastbones and pinions you shall know the age of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese.

As to potatoes, the golden mean is best. They should be light in color, thin skinned and of medium size and weight. The medium ones are more likely to be solid before cooking and mealy afterward.

The quality of most vegetables may best be tested by weighing them in your hands. A head of cabbage, for instance, may look plump when it is really shriveled at the heart. If by lifting it you learn that it is lighter than it looks you will know that the leaves are withered and the heart, perhaps, coarse and pithy. Cabbage should be crisp and compact. You should look beneath the outer leaves to be sure that the inner ones are all they promise.

Test celery by breaking it to see whether it is crisp. Do not throw away the root, which has the choicest flavor in the plant. The stem is the best indication of the condition of cauliflower. If it is tough, stringy or discolored the same condition is true of the head of the cauliflower. Select the smaller radishes always. The large ones will be coarse if they are not pithy. The color is a good indication of their quality. They should be of a bright red or pink.

Cranberries may be tested by the eye, taste and touch. They should be crisp and solid, very pungent and of medium red. If too dark a red they are overripe and soft. Remember that the medium sized, thin-skinned fruits are the best.

Don't touch the apples you expect to buy. Their red or yellow plumpness is very deceptive. The touch of the fingers no matter how light, bruises the apple, and starts the process of decay. You must be educated in apple lore to buy intelligently, for tasting the fruit is not always practicable or convenient, and touching is forbidden. You must know what varieties are tart and which are sweet, which are of firm and which are of soft pulp. In the meantime, until the lack of education has been supplied there is nothing to be done but to blindly follow the greengrocer's, or fruiterer's, lead in the matter.

Oranges should be thin-skined and of a light, almost transparent yellow. Lemons should also be of the thin-skinned, pale yellow, plump, firm variety.

Many housekeepers who pride themselves on their discretion and economy buy fresh eggs for table use and packed eggs of an age that inspires reverence for cooking. It is a great mistake. The taste of a stale egg can be detected as quickly in a muffin as though broken into a glass before your plate. It is impossible to disguise the taste of stale eggs, and foolish to try.

Be exceedingly fastidious in your choice of butter. Call into your service both taste and smell. It is well to buy it in small quantities. Be sure to learn who are the best butter dealers and buy only their best brand.

It is best to buy coffee in the bean and roast and grind it yourself just before using. Be sure that the coffee bean is crisp, not leathery, and that it is roasted only to a rich, dark brown, not black. One-third Mocha and two-thirds old Java mixed make the best brew, to my taste. Oolong and English breakfast tea in equal parts is an excellent mixture.

Avoid blue milk. If you use the sort which comes in bottles, be sure that there is a finger of cream in each bottle, which proves that the milk is of the better, not oleomargarine.

Be extremely particular about selected canned goods if you use them at all.

"I thought you were going to try to borrow only $10 from him, but you say you got twenty."

"Yes. I happened to remember just in the nick of time that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Chicago Evening Post.

Oriental physicians practiced vaccination over one thousand years ago.

A DAINTY WAIST.

It Will Be Found Attractive and Easy to Make.

This dainty waist is fashioned in bright-red Paquin serge, with velvet trimming of a darker shade. Great care should be taken in selecting one that is becoming. This waist is mounted on a tight-fitting lining, which is shaped with all the seams, and opens in front.

The back is shaped with two pleats on either side which start at the shoulders and terminate in a point at the



waist line. The upper part of the blouse front is underfaced with velvet and turned back in small revers over a tucked plastron of white liberty satin. The front is decorated with five bands of velvet, on which narrow white lace is applied. The velvet scarf gives a jaunty touch to this dressy waist. A velvet epaulet, lace trimmed, adorns the upper part of the close-fitting two-piece sleeve, which is finished with a pointed velvet cuff.

This would be a pretty model for a fancy silk waist trimmed with lace, figured satin or velvet. It also makes up prettily for ordinary wear in serge, cheviot, poplin or Venetian cloth, with plastron, revers and epaulets of velvet, omitting the straps which decorate the front.

To make the waist for a miss of fourteen years will require one and five-eighth yards of forty-four-inch material.

MAY MANTON.

A Table of Proportions.

The following table will be found very useful and should be hung in every kitchen along with the "cook's golden rules."

One teaspoonful soda to one pint sour milk.

One teaspoonful soda to one cup molasses.

Three heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder to one quart of flour.

Half a cupful of yeast or quarter of a compressed cake to one pint of liquid.

One teaspoonful salt to two quarts of flour.

One teaspoonful salt to one quart soup.

One scant cupful liquid to two full cupfuls flour for muffins.

One quart water to each pound meat bone for soup stocks.

Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful minced herbs, and one tablespoonful each of chopped vegetables to each quart of water for soup stock.

One saltspoon of white pepper to each quart of soup stock.

One teaspoonful extract to one quart of custard.

One tablespoonful extract to one quart custard or cream for freezing.

One teaspoonful extract to one plain loaf cake.

A pinch of salt or spice is a saltspoonful.

A few grains is less than a saltspoonful.

Select Wall Papers Carefully.

Don't paper a new house until it settles, unless you are prepared to repaper it after the walls have cracked. Certain colors and styles of wall-papers are designed for certain rooms, and it is easy for an inexperienced person to make mistakes when ordering paper.

In a small apartment the rooms should follow one color scheme, and connecting rooms should always harmonize. Soft colors in cartridge paper are always in taste for living-room and give a good background for pictures. For parlors, library or sitting-room, plain colors in shades of terra cotta, old rose, sage green and red are excellent. An effective dining-room is papered in delft blue and orange or tapestry. Bedrooms may be papered in floral designs, and a novel fancy employs flowered cretonne. Relief work in stucco is now fairly cheap; it is suitable for halls and parlors.

Furnish the Kitchen Completely.

It is a mistake to lavish money on drawing-rooms and sacrifice the kitchen. Kitchen utensils are of the first importance. The cook cannot do her work well without proper tools and proper environment. A kitchen outfit costs little. New oilcloth for the floor, table and sink are cheap and add immeasurably to the contentment of the maid.

An attractive kitchen bespeaks the good housekeeper. It is easier to convince the servants of the desirability of keeping it clean. Neat tin and wooden boxes with labels are a delightful acquisition to the kitchen closets and much more pleasant to handle than leaky paper bags. Colored paper with pinked edges for the shelves will work wonders for the general effect, and a growing plant or two gives an air of luxury which surprises those who have never tried it.

The Swell Driving Coat.

The girl who drives has by this time ordered her driving coat. The most striking form of this article is a half-length box coat, which goes by the French name of paletot. Black and biscuit are the favored colors. The characteristics of this coat are a loose back and front, plenty of lapped pockets, velvet collar and strapped seams, with sleeves reaching quite to the collar.

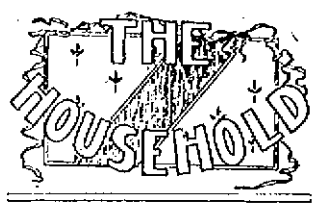
Long Trains for Brides.

French brides are now wearing very long dresses, indeed, almost Court-trains, and over their heads tulle veils reaching to the ground in front, and long nearly as long as the train behind. French brides never wear anything but dresses high to the throat, whether cut out of the stuff itself, or filled in with tulle or chiffon.

Paper Pillows.

Pillows stuffed with paper are being recommended for use in hospitals and schools. The paper must not be cut into small squares, but into strips three or four inches long and a quarter of an inch wide; it should then be curled with one blade of a pair of scissors, like a feather. Such pillows are very cool to lie

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USEFUL RECIPES.

Veal Pate.

Chop three and a half pounds of veal very fine, with a slice of fat pickled pork; add six crackers rolled fine, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of pulverized sage and a slightly heaped teaspoonful of pepper. Mix well, pack in a buttered, deep, square tin, rub the top over with melted butter, and sprinkle with cracker crumbs. Cover, bake two hours, remove the cover and brown. Serve cold in thin slices with a garnish of celery tops.

Cranberry Soy.

Add to a quart of stewed cranberries rubbed through a sieve, a teacupful of sugar, scant half teacupful of vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and pepper, boil gently until it will run slowly from a spoon.

Turnips With Eggs.

Peel, cut in thin slices and boil tender but not to break, drain, mash, season with salt, pepper and butter, stir in two or three beaten eggs, set on the stove and stir until the eggs are cooked.

Creamed Onions.

Boil until very tender, changing the water twice; break in bits, season very freely with cream, and butter, salt and white pepper to taste. Serve from a covered dish.

Baked Potatoes.

Pare large, even sized potatoes; bake on a tin plate in a moderately heated oven; turn occasionally that they may bake evenly. Serve on a platter covered with a napkin.

Giblet Sauce.

Cook the giblets in a very little water, chop very fine, boil down the water over which the chickens were steamed, add to it the chopped giblets, the gravy in the pan, and thicken with corn starch. Pour into the gravy boat, and when sent to the table drop in a piece of butter.

Pickles.

Boil small carrots and beets tender, remove the skins, slice, drop into sweetened, spiced vinegar, and serve arranged in alternate slices.

Designing for Women.

Women are beginning to succeed as designers, and it is gratifying to learn that the chief prizes given by playing card makers have been this year won by women. One would imagine designing, with its charm of delicacy and fancy, an especially congenial employment for women, and yet hitherto they have been left behind by the male designers, both in originality and accuracy of expression. It is to be hoped that, thanks to the art training and the care bestowed on the decoration of houses and furniture at the present day, a new generation of skillful artificers and designers may spring up among women.

Ladies' House Basque.

This dainty house basque is fashioned in china blue and black French flannel, with a soft front and collar of liberty satin and black taffeta ribbon trimmings. The basque is built on a close-fitting lining, opening in the front. The back is shaped without a center seam, and a perfect fit is secured by side and back under-arm gores.

The jacket front opens over a soft plastron of liberty satin, slightly blous-



ed. The scalloped edge in front is continued symmetrically around the lower part of the basque. Narrow taffeta ribbon is quilled around the scallops and continues down the back, simulating a narrow yoke.

Ribbon is applied to form an epaulette at the shoulder, and outlines the lower edge of the sleeve. The collar is fashionably shaped, with a soft jabot of liberty satin in front. Taffeta silk, wool crepon or soft cashmere would be appropriate materials for this model.

To make this basque in the medium size will require one and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

MAY MANTON.

Fresh Flowers on the Table.

A centre-piece of flowers is an invaluable addition to the dinner-table. In the winter, when flowers are not to be had for a song, you can sow wheat in saucers. Lay a piece of cotton wool in a saucer, wet it thoroughly, and then sprinkle wheat on it. Keep it damp, but not too wet, and place it in the light. In a short time delicate green shoots will emerge from the wheat ears and make a dainty decoration for the table.

Lady Tupper, the wife of Sir Chas. Tupper, of Dominion fame, is heading a movement on the part of the Canadian women to send comforts to the soldiers in South Africa, and even in far away Vancouver women are holding mass meetings to help the cause along.

A REAL JOKER.

This Dog Takes Delight in Perpetrating Tricks.

Mr. Storms, who keeps a "naturalists's emporium" in Third avenue, New York, from which one may get anything in the natural history line, from a monkey to a pug dog or a big rattler to a pollywog, is the owner of a greyhound that is a practical joker. When the warm weather came he was obliged to keep his store door open in order to get more air for his numerous animals. That some of his dogs, cats, tortoises etc., that run about in the store might not wander into the street, Mr. Storms had a closely woven gate about four feet in height put into the doorway.

The greyhound is a pet of the family and has been taught many tricks. One of her accomplishments is high jumping, and her master, in order to amuse the children of the neighborhood, and exercise the dog at the same time, has often made her jump the iron gate.

A woman carrying a large bundle on her head a short time ago was frightened into dropping it and running off with a piercing shriek when a large greyhound alighted on the sidewalk immediately in front of her as if it had dropped from the sky. The dog seemed to join the laugh of the crowd which had collected to watch her graceful leaps, for her eyes twinkled and her tail wagged at a great rate.

Since then the dog has made a practice of thus startling pedestrians by jumping the gate and landing directly in front of them and after escaping into the middle of the street, to be out of reach of a kick or a blow, it has added insult to injury by appearing to laugh at their discomforture. Watching the dog after one of these pranks it is easy to agree with Mr. Storms that dogs like a joke just as a man would, and that the greyhound plays those jokes out of pure fun.

Like many other practical jokers the greyhound has gotten into trouble, or rather she has succeeded in getting her master into trouble, with the police. Somebody has complained about the dog's humorous proclivities, and Mr. Storms has been notified, that while it is not unlawful to keep a licensed dog, or to use a wire gate, yet all combined for the purpose of frightening persons would amount to a misdemeanor if continued.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Doubtful Charge When the Offender Is a Known Drinker.

A Philadelphia Magistrate has surprised the business community in that city by his disposition of a charge of embezzlement. The defendant was the driver of a delivery wagon for a firm of furniture dealers. Being sent out to deliver goods and collect the money for them from the purchasers, he collected $19, spent the entire sum for drink and returned to his employers without a cent. It appears that they were well aware of his drunken tendencies long before he thus appropriated their money.

The Magistrate refused to entertain the accusation of embezzlement against the collector, saying: "Where a firm intrusts with money a person whom they have reason to suspect of intemperate habits and he does not appropriate the money to his own use or make off with it otherwise than to indulge in the gratification of his habit, employers must understand that it is extremely doubtful whether the crime of embezzlement can be made out under such circumstances." In New York no act committed by a person in a voluntary state of intoxication is deemed less criminal because the defendant was intoxicated, but the fact of his being in that condition is always to be considered in ascertaining the intent with which he acted.—New York Sun.

A Delicate Subject.

Two factions are just now fighting, using all forms of petitions and personal influence to bear upon Picard, Director General of the exposition. One wants lots of Midway business and a most tolerant license, arguing that no success is possible otherwise.

The other side is afraid that from the concession already granted the grounds will be made impossible for the respectable element and the young people.

M. Berenger, Vice President of the Senate, has just written to Picard an urgent request that all vigilance be exercised to keep the disreputable sideshows out. The letter is countersigned by many of the most prominent Senators and cannot be ignored. It says that positive information has reached the petitioners that under a pretext of being instructive immoral exhibitions of dancing are being planned.

Picard has not yet answered, but it is known that the Director General does not intend to have the big fair austere or dull and his answer will be curious reading.

Favorite Perfumes.

A great many well-known men and women have been fond of different scents, as is historically known, but it is hard to say how far their characters fit in with this new idea. For instance, Nero loved the scent of roses, whether distilled or from the freshly-cut flowers; Louis XIV. delighted in the perfume of orange flowers; while Richelieu liked a different scent in each of the rooms; the Empress Josephine soaked her things in musk; and Napoleon is said to have emptied a whole bottle of eau-de-Cologne over his clothes when he was dressed; Victor Hugo rejoiced in wild flowers; Alexandre Dumas loved the flowering myrtle, and Charles Dickens adored white jasmine.

"Charles, this paper says that brain-workers should eat six meals a day."

"What's that? Of course, brain-workers need six meals a day to make them able to earn three meals a day."—Indianapolis Journal.

"It is said that Mr. Howells gets $10 a line for his poetry."

"And just think of it," exclaimed one of the envious, "he can write a thousand lines a day!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. S. Greene, Ticket Agent.

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Boston, ar	1 18	1 30	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	6 57	11 00	R
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M.
	Leave A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	†12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	.....	10 05	1 05	3:00
Providence	.....	11 14	2 10	4 15
Newport, arr	6 36	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

RWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.05 a. m., Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.29 a. m.; Washington, 10.02 a. m.

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ON and after October 22, 1899, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, ⊖6.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.42, 10.42 a. m., 12.42, 3.18, 4.42, ⊖6.00, 6.42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, ⊖6.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, ⊖6.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.50, ⊖6.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.15 a. m., 12.15, 4.28, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 7.30, 9.30 a. m., 1.30, 5.30, 6.30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, ⊖6.15 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, ⊖6.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5 p. m.

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Leave Fall River for Newport—**6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 10.45, 11.45 a. m.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, *10.45 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, *10.45, p. m.

*To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sunday.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9.15 p. m.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 8.45 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10.15 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10.45 p. m.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of the company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

CHARITY.

How That of Women Exceeds the Good Deeds of Men.

During the past eight years 150 English women have disposed by will of something over fifty-two millions of dollars in personal property. Of this, more than 25 per cent. has been left to religious or charitable undertakings.

In the same period 310 English men have willed away more than three hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, of which 11½ per cent. only was left to religion or charity. These statities we owe to the London Spectator. If woman disposes of money so well when she gets it, why not let her get it. Why not view with a friendly eye her efforts to capture "rights" that shall put her on a stronger competing plane?

If women go on improving in the future as they have in the recent past, we shall seriously consider making this a straight-out women's rights paper. It is not alone woman's way of leaving money in her will that makes us feel like growing long hair and a "woman's rights" expression. It is also the use she makes of money while she acts as trustee here below. Look at the Baroness Hirsh, at our Miss Helen M. Gould, at the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and endless other noble examples. Three cheers for woman and her growing superiority! Let's let her vote.—New York Journal.

Ladies' Cape.

There are many women to whom comfort is the first consideration in selecting the different articles for their wardrobe. They prefer the easily adjusted capes to close-fitting jackets, and, in consequence, some very pretty models are shown for seasonable wraps.

Elegant black lamb's wool cloth is chosen for this comfortable cape. The novel feature is the introduction of an underlying box plait in the center back. This is narrow at the neck, and grows wider to the lower edge, where it gives extra fullness and better protection, which is acceptable at this season.

The upper part of the cape is fitted smooth by means of shoulder darts, and falls in soft, graceful folds at the lower edge. The high, flaring collar is edged with silver fox. The fastening down the front is made invisibly under an edging of fur on either side.

It is lined throughout with rich black satin, embroidered with tiny butterflies in delicate gray silk. Capes of this style may be made of pebble cheviot, melton cloth, beaver or double-faced cloakings, which in all colors come with brilliant plaids inside and do not require extra linings.



To make this cape in the medium size will require two and one-fourth yards of material fifty-four inches in width. MAY MANTON.

The Value of Pictures.

Pictures do more toward furnishing a house and determining the status of its inmates than anything else.

If you have a suspicion that you are not wise in choosing and hanging pictures get advice from some one whose taste need not be questioned.

Cheap pictures are not necessarily poor, but a poor picture is usually cheap. To be able to discern the difference is a quality with which every one is not blessed.

A good plan is to purchase copies of famous pictures, etchings and engravings. These are almost sure to be good.

In framing pictures, remember that gold frames are for oil paintings and dark pictures, white frames for water-colors, and black enamel or Flemish oak and modern oak for etchings and photographs.

To Cook Oysters in the Shell.

If one has an open fire-place the making of an oyster roast is both a delicious and novel way to prepare this sort of sea food.

See that the oysters have been nicely washed before being brought to the fire, then they are transferred from the shovel to the coals. When they open they are cooked sufficiently and are eaten with sandwiches and a salad.

Culinary Lore.

Dip sliced onions in milk before frying them.

Fried apples make an excellent breakfast dish.

Heat dry coffee before pouring on the water.

Put a little lemon juice in the water with boiling rice; it will whiten, lighten and separate the grains.

Steel Trimmings.

Never wear a dress with steel trimmings out in damp weather if you can possibly avoid it. The damp atmosphere makes the steel rusty. If it has got rusty, brush it with a paste made of crocus powder and spirits of turpentine, and afterwards polish with dry crocus powder.

Oil on the Carpet.

A careless person dropped a lamp, deluging the hall carpet with kerosene. Oatmeal was sprinkled quickly and liberally over the place and left until the next morning. When at that time the hall was swept, the oil was found to be completely absorbed, and the carpet rather the fresher for its treatment.

Hyacinths in the House.

For house-growing, hyacinths would better be planted in amalgamated cocoa-fibre and charcoal than in water alone. Press this mixture down in the glass bowl rather tightly, plant the bulb and cover with the same. Water about three times a week with tepid water until they are [illegible]

Classified.

"He divides tailors into two classes."
"What are they?"
"Those whom he owes money and those who wouldn't trust him."—Puck.

Sapphires impel the wearer to all good works.

BASED ON NOTHING.

Most of the Fears That Beset Fair Maids and Matrons.

The cause that implants the spirit of fear in the bosom of the gentle sex is a subject that may well puzzle the most devout student of human nature. The mouse is considered one of the harmless of creatures, and yet it has been responsible for more cases of hysteria than any animal many times its size.

One woman, who all her life has searched beneath her bed before retiring, at one time found herself in possession of a folding monstrosity, the intricacies of which she had first to solve before taking her well-earned rest. But such is the force of habit. After pulling down the bed she would carefully look beneath it, for no other reason than that she had done so ever since she was a child.

A favorite illusion is that of having one's legs seized, either from behind in going upstairs or on getting into bed. Women have been seen scuttling upstairs in the dark setting at defiance all the laws of locomotion in a ludicrous attempt to keep their legs some distance ahead of them and beyond the reach of a mysterious clutch. Girls will also make flying leaps into bed to eliminate the same improbability.

Many women search diligently in closets, bureau drawers and all sorts of impossible places before resigning themselves to sleep. An old housekeeper whose table silver, in two baskets, was always placed in her bedroom after the evening meal, was one night awakened by what she considered suspicious sounds from the lower regions. Cautiously leaving her room laden with the silver, she pitched both baskets into the hall below, calling out as she did so, "Take it all and please go," then fled precipitately and barricaded herself in her room. Needless to add, she found both baskets and scattered contents the following morning, a little the worse for the rough handling she had given them.

WORKERS AMONG COTTONSEED.

New Machine Which Is Designed to Monopolized Their Business.

An always interesting sight to New Orleans visitors has been the large gangs of darkies unloading cotton seed from the barges at the oil mills, piling the sacks of seed on the heavy trucks and trundling them down the wharf into the mill, singing lustily the while. The picturesque side of the old-time method of unloading seed by no means appeals to the owners of the mills, however. Such labor is very expensive, and sometimes impossible to obtain. Competition in the manufacture of cottonseed products is very keen, and unnecessary handling of the raw material must be done away with wherever practicable. The big grain elevators, built right up to the deep water, have long ago solved the problem, but with the oil mills at Gretna, built back of the levee, with their wharves stretching a considerable distance into the river, and with these wharves sinking and twisting all the time from the action of the current and the treacherous river bed, the question how to unload their barge and carry the seed back into the mills at a low cost has been until now a very difficult one to answer.

The Union Mill Company has recently installed at its large Crescent mill at Gretna a plant for rapidly and economically unloading seed from barges, which seems to meet all the conditions. The main part of the system is a belt conveyor, running on trestle work along the wharf, and thence under the roof of the mill. Along this conveyor the seed is carried from the end of the wharf, 250 feet to a point in the mill, where it is weighed and either stored or distributed direct to the crushers. From the time it is taken from the barges until it leaves the mill as a finished product the seed is not touched by hand.

The present capacity of the plant is about 4,700 bushels (seventy tons) of cottonseed per hour, but this can be largely increased. It is estimated that the construction will pay for itself in wages saved in less than two seasons.

Saved From Prison by His Ears.

"I don't often see a thief or a bad man with big ears," said Judge Wofford from the bench in commenting on the physiognomy of Gibbs. Closer, a 15-year-old boy charged with assaulting Frederick E. Moses. "I like to see a boy with big ears." The boy scarcely knew whether the Judge was sarcastic or sincere, and he fumbled his cap bashfully while his ears turned red.

The spectators tittered, but Judge Wofford continued sternly: "I am inclined to give you a chance, my boy, on the strength of your big mouth and generous ears. You've got a good face. A man with little ears, like a fox's or a squirrels, won't always do. They need watching." After warning Closer never to carry knives or revolvers, Judge Wafford sentenced the boy to the reform school and then paroled him with instructions to report to the court January 1.—Kansas City Journal.

A Youthful Effusion.

Senator Thurston, who has taken good-naturedly the newspaper chaffing about his poem, "The White Rose," decidedly objects to the unauthorized announcement that it was written by his fiancee, Miss Furman. He says it was a youthful effusion written 30 or more years ago and he solemnly affirms that he discarded the poetical role more than a quarter of a century since.

A Dog Shed.

Ida—Maud Beulah is going out to cut all the fur trimming from her skirt.

May—Is it moth-eaten?

Ida—No, indeed! But her French poodle shed all his fur and Maud says she'll have to get rid of hers to harmonize the effect when he trots by her side.—Chicago News.

A Queer Place for the Bird.

The eagle which originally decorated the stern of the famous schooner yacht America—which first won what is now known as the America Cup—is now the sign of the Royal Eagle Hotel at Ryde, Isle of Wight, overlooking the scene of the vessel's triumph over her English competitors in 1851.—Tit-Bits.

Nodd—Awfully sorry to hear your house burned down. Did you save anything?

Todd—Oh, yes. After some very lively work we succeeded in getting out all the things we didn't want.—Exchange.

Mrs. McCanty. "An' ye've raised quoite a big family, Mrs. Murphy?"

Mrs. Murphy (with pride). "Seven polacemin, Mrs. McCanty."—Tit-Bits.

Good Cookery

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HINTS FOR SAMPLE SAUCES.

By Christine Terhune Herrick

Not long ago there came to me the story of a woman who sought a place as a trained cook. She proclaimed herself "able to cook anything for the finest dinner in the land."

"Can you make good croquettes, sauce and entrees?" asked the prospective mistress.

Bridget he hated.

"Shure, ma'am, to tell you the truth, I niver gave myself the throuble to learn how to make thim things. But for bilin' and bakin', I can't be bate."

The worthy woman was a representative of a school that still flourishes, alas! in which a knowledge of "bilin' and bakin'" is considered all that is necessary to constitute a trained cook. Schools of domestic science and the progressiveness of the American housewife are reducing the number of the class every year. Yet there still remain only too many to whom the first principles of sauce-making are unknown. The very name brings them terror. Ask them to make a brown gravy or a drawn butter, and they will do it,—after a fashion. Call for a butter sauce or a Spanish sauce, and ten to one you will be informed that the aggrieved domestic "didn't hire to do fancy cookery."

Unfortunately, too many housekeepers have her prejudices and her ignorances. They have taken fright at the mere name of sauce, without tarrying to learn how simple a thing the compound really is. The principle on which nearly every sauce is mixed is one of the most readily grasped in all cookery. Any sauce,—practically, every sauce,—contains three elements. There are one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and one-half pint of liquid. That is all, except a little seasoning. Cook the three to the proper consistency,—the easiest of tasks,—season to taste, and you have your sauce.

No matter what additions may be made in seasoning, what variations in the liquid used,—water, milk, cream, tomato or oyster liquor,—the essential principle remains unchanged.

By a judicious use of sauces the housekeeper may vary her bill-of-fare with little expense and greater profit. It is worth her while to make the small investment of trouble for the sake of the large return of general satisfaction.

WHITE SAUCE.

Put into a small saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, and as it melts over the fire stir into it a rounded tablespoonful of flour. Have ready the half pint of milk, and as soon as the butter and flour are well blended and begin to bubble, pour in the milk. Continue to stir without intermission until the sauce comes to a good boil. In the course of reaching this point, it will attain the correct thickness, which should be that of heavy double cream. Season with a saltspoonful of salt and a pinch of white pepper, and it is ready. It is invaluable as a medium in which to warm up fish or white meats, to pour over poached or stirred or chopped hard boiled eggs, or to use in a half dozen other ways. Onion, celery salt, parsley or other condiments of herbs may be added to the seasoning to suit the taste.

BROWN SAUCE.

Make as you did the white sauce, substituting a half pint of consomme or brown soup stock for the milk and browning the flour instead of using it as it is. A better color may be gained by the use of a few drops of the valuable seasoning known as kitchen bouquet.

TOMATO SAUCE.

Cook a slice of onion and a sprig of parsley for fifteen or twenty minutes in a half pint of tomato liquor. This may be drained from a can that has been opened to prepare a dish of stewed tomatoes, or in summer may be prepared from the fresh tomatoes. Cook together a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, as in the preceding recipes, pour the tomato liquor upon them and cook until the sauce has reached the right consistency. If the tomato is very tart it will benefit it to add a half teaspoonful of white sugar at the same time with the other seasoning of a saltspoonful of salt and a pinch of white pepper.

OYSTER SAUCE.

Cook twelve small oysters for three minutes in one gill of boiling oyster liquor. Take them out and put them where they will keep hot while you make the sauce. For this cook together a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour until they bubble, pour upon them the gill of liquor in which the oysters were stewed, and a gill of cream. Stir until the sauce thickens, season with salt and white pepper to taste and a tiny pinch of mace, put in the oysters chopped into rather good-sized pieces, stir in a half teaspoonful of lemon-juice, and serve at once.

BUTTER SAUCE OR DRAWN BUTTER.

Cook together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and when they reach the bubbling point pour upon them a half pint of boiling water, and cook, always stirring, until the sauce thickens. Season to taste.

BUTTER TARTAR SAUCE.

Make a butter sauce as described above, and when it is thick stir into it ten drops of onion juice, a pinch of mustard which has been moistened with a few drops of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of mixed sour pickles, minced very fine. Just at the last moment add cautiously a well-beaten egg, and as soon as this is stirred in, take from the fire.

CAPER SAUCE.

For this again, a butter sauce is the foundation. Make a half pint of this and add to it a tablespoonful of capers, drained from the vinegar in which they come, and a half teaspoonful of onion-juice. Those persons who object to the flavor of onion may omit this and put in its place a mild teaspoonful of the expressed juice.

BOURSE SAUCE.

For this make a half pint of white sauce by the directions given in the first of the preceding recipes. Have ready two small onions, boiled soft and chopped fine. As soon as the sauce is made and seasoned stir in the hot onions. Boil the sauce up once and serve.

EGG SAUCE.

Again make a cupful of white sauce and season it to taste. Chop fine a hard boiled egg and stir it into the sauce and leave it by the side of the fire for a few minutes afterwards, before the sauce has returned to the boil, add a raw egg, beaten light. As soon as the sauce begins to bubble at the side take it off and send it to table.

CURRY EGG SAUCE (for fish).

Brown a small sliced onion in a tablespoonful of butter, stir into it a tablespoonful of flour and a small teaspoonful of curry powder. Cook until they bubble, pour upon them a half-pint of milk and cook until smooth and thick. Add to them one hard boiled egg, chopped fine, and as soon as this is hot through stir in a full tablespoonful of double cream. Add salt to taste and take from the fire at once.

To those who like the taste of curry, this sauce will prove acceptable for fish or for boiled mutton. With these, boiled rice should be served.

FOR YOUR SCRAP-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

BIRD IN PANCAKE.

Roll out dough slightly sweetened and shortened [illegible] for very plain doughnuts, cut in circles like a biscuit, put a teaspoonful of currant jam or jelly on the center of one, lay another upon it, press the edges tightly together with the fingers and fry quickly in boiling fat. They will be perfect globes when done.

EGGLESS CAKE.

Take one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, three level cupfuls of sifted flour, one-half cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half of tea spoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one teacupful of raisins chopped fine and well floured.

COCOANUT JUMBLES.

Take two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, two eggs, half of a grated cocoanut; make the batter just stiff enough to roll out; roll thin, cut out and bake.

NURSERY COOKERY.

DIET IN DISEASE.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

(Continued from last week.)

CHICKEN BROTH.

Make as directed by the preceding recipe, but do not trouble to clear the soup. Give it either plain or with rice. For the latter soak a tablespoonful of washed rice for an hour in a cup of cold water, put it with a pint of the soup and boil steadily for an hour, or until the rice is soft. The soup may be otherwise varied, by adding to it a half a cup of milk in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of flour, and putting this with a tablespoonful of butter into the soup, and stirring over the fire until the soup is the thickness of double cream. A well beaten egg, added carefully that it may not curdle, just before the soup is taken from the fire makes it more nourishing.

BEEF BROTH.

Put a pound of beef, cut into small pieces, over the fire with one quart of cold water. Bring very slowly to a boil, and cook gently at the side of the fire for three or four hours. Strain through a coarse wire soup strainer, set aside to get cool and remove all the grease from the surface by skimming and with a piece of soft paper. To such broth may be added oatmeal, barley, rice tapioca, added in the proportion of a tablespoonful of any one of them to a quart of the soup and cooked in it for an hour, or until tender.

The scraped beef referred to above is sometimes the best diet for a child suffering from an extreme case of bowel trouble, whether this be simple diarrhoea or dysentery. Happy results have been obtained by feeding the patient on this and hot water. Such a diet stimulates the stomach and supports the strength, but it does little else, and as soon as the patient is fairly convalescent, a variety may be given by the addition to the bill of fare of such broths and jellies as those mentioned above. Besides these and boiled or broiled chicken and lamb chops, may be eaten eggs, simply cooked, custards, yellow or white,—the latter are especially delicate,—plain blanc mange, junket, rice, very thoroughly cooked, unbuttered toast, either dry or dipped in a little boiled milk, and perhaps a simple wine jelly.

SCRAPED BEEF.

Select a tender beefsteak, broil it lightly over a clear fire, and then scrape it to a pulp with a rather dull knife. By this process the fibres of the meat are left and only the juice and tender portions taken. Run this pulp through a sieve, salt it slightly and give it to the patient spread on thin slices of bread and butter, or in the form of little balls that are browned over the fire or in the oven just before eating. This preparation of meat is admirable for a delicate stomach as well as for deranged bowels. Rare mutton chops can be scraped in the same fashion for the sake of a little variety, but one can eat beef a longer time without satiety than any other kind of meat.

(To be continued next week.)

American ships built in 1899 numbered 954, and they had a gross tonnage of 267,642 tons. This is very close to 1898, when one ship more was built, and the tonnage was only 42 tons less.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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INSURANCE

Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,050,850
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,558
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Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,928
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	9,727,690
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,856,196
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	866,420
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	869,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,883,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,603
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,488,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	5,850,650
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Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
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2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	22c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	22c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	22c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	35c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c.
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

Farmers & Gardeners Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

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181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, February 17, 1900.

The attempt to take the State Capital from Newport will hardly succeed this time.

The Senate Republicans in caucus decided to give the Hawaiian bill the right of way after the financial bill has been disposed of.

According to despatches received yesterday, the British column, commanded by General French, has affected the relief of Kimberley.

Sound advice of an old citizen: "Better stop tinkering the State Constitution. They will get it so it will leak by and by if they keep on."

The candidacy of Lieutenant Governor Gregory for the Governorship is well received all over the State. He is a man of the people and hence the people like him.

Milwaukee wants the Democratic National Convention and is willing to pay $100,000 for it. Well she will have to make up a large amount of Milwaukee lager to get her money back.

Our new city hall is assuming shape every day, particularly the steeple. The general comment is favorable. But the taxpayers are anxious to know what the commission want of that extra $50,000.

It takes a force of thirty two people to take care of the Connecticut State House at Hartford. It will probably require a hundred to care for Gov. Ladd's monument on Smith's sand hill, Providence.

It is reported that Wanamaker has bought a place at Narragansett Pier, consisting of twenty-five acres, and that he will build an elegant summer residence there. He will be a great addition to the place.

Both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan have declined to attend the Democratic harmony dinner in Brooklyn. One paper has been kind enough to suggest that both declined because each feared the other would be present.

This is too bad. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, he of the pitchfork fame, says that Grover Cleveland was never a Democrat. Such a statement, after said Grover has twice led the Democratic hosts to victory, is base ingratitude.

Mr. William Gregory of NorthKingston ought to be elected Governor of Rhode Island in April next by the largest majority ever given any governor in this state. He is a popular man, a level headed man, a man who knows the value of money and one who will make an economical chief executive.

The New Bedford Evening Standard observed its fiftieth anniversary on Thursday, by publishing a fac-simile copy of its first issue, dated February 15, 1850. During its half century of life well deserved prosperity has attended the Standard, and the MERCURY hopes that the one hundredth milestone may be passed under as auspicious conditions as was the fiftieth.

Chief Census Taker Merriam says: "Our public schools teach botany and psychology and sowing and molding, but apparently they do not teach arithmetic and spelling." There is, unfortunately, too much truth in the above. Our schools give too much attention to what might be called the accomplishments of an education, and too little to the solid, every-day requirements of life.

This is the way the New Bedford Standard puts it: Mr. Bryan may take his delight in the number of Republicans in New England who are going to vote the Democratic ticket next fall now. He will have no reason for it after the votes are counted. There are a good many Republicans who are not altogether satisfied with their party at this moment; but they are not fools enough to vote the Democratic ticket.

The General Lawton fund for the benefit of his widow now amounts to $98,358.43. Strange as it may seem, the largest number of letters now being received regarding the fund are from people who wish to borrow from it. When Mrs. Lawton arrived in San Francisco she found waiting there a basketful of letters appealing for charity or requests for a loan, the writers, many of them being men, stating that as she is now a rich woman, she might like to loan some of her money. A few offered security, but the majority simply wanted a loan.

An Ardent Expansionist.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, in delivering an address before the Business Men's Association of Ithaca, speaks as follows: Regarding the commercial benefits which the United States are to derive as a result of the Spanish-American war, he said:

"The markets of the world are open to us and receiving our products. The Spanish war gave us the solution to that question. That war was waged to drive from Cuba an effete European Power—a government of tyranny. Irony of fate has followed up our late war, and, paradox though it be, we are now an Asiatic Power with new outlets for our products.

"These are hard facts," continued Mr. Schurman, "and strange as they are true. Where England and Germany kept us from competition it is now all our own, and the lion's share is with it. We allowed Africa to be sliced up by European Powers. It is our national crime. China has opened the doors to its four hundred million human souls for us. Russia, France, Germany and England were dividing that great empire as Africa was divided. We might have lost it. Englishmen were in dispair. Their trade was ridiculed by Russia, Germany and France. But the United States alone opened the doors of China and accomplished one of the greatest achievements in her history.

"Our flag is anchored in the Pacific; it is floating over the Philippines. Henceforth we are to be on equal footing in Asia with Russia, Germany, France and England. But our nation is not alone to make money there, although Providence dropped the island into our lap. Eight million people with immortal souls have been redeemed from the tyranny of ages, and our mission is to share with them our highest American civilization and liberty. They will accept our flag, our education, and then our mission will be accomplished. It will be their flag and ours; their glory and ours; their pride and ours, emblem of the Orient in its highest and noblest form."

A Failure.

The committee in charge of the Dewey arch fund tells the public that it has only $200,000, or one-fifth of the amount needed, and that it does not know where the rest is to come from. Some of the multi-millionaires who promised liberal subscriptions apparently have forgotten the existence of the project, and less well-to-do citizens are indifferent.

Unless the pride of the citizens of Greater New York comes to the rescue, the scheme will be only a beautiful dream. The metropolis is wealthy enough to afford the proposed memorial. It is not so rich in notable works of art that it should ignore this opportunity for further beautifying the city.

Col. Bryan hesitated a moment, seemed lost, and laid down his knife and fork. "What is it, Colonel?" anxiously asked his host. "I remember now," he said, partially recovering himself. "This is my regular time of day for stating my position on the expansion question. Excuse me a moment, please." And he went out to the waiting reporters.

Real Estate Transactions.

William P. Carr has sold to Theadore O. Carr an undivided tenth part of the estate bounded north on land late of Southwick, east on land late of the late Charles Davenport, south on land of the city of Newport, and west on Third street.

Herbert C. Tilley has sold to Carrie N. Harris, wife of William H. Harris, a lot of land bounded west by Congdon avenue, north by land of Edna C. Chace, east by land of Patrick Buckley and Bertha L. Burdick, and south by land of Harriet B. Popple.

F. P. Garrettson has sold to William M. Smith, for $5,300, the estate bounded north, 70 feet, by land of George A. Armstrong; east, 85 feet, by land of P. S. Taggart; south, 70 feet, by Bay View avenue, and west, 85 feet, by land of A. Stevens, deceased.

Simeon Davis has sold to Jennie Davis and Florence M. Barlow the estate bounded northwest, 61 feet, on Broadway; northeast, 133 feet, on land of F. Adrienne Pons; southeast, 60 feet, on land of Pardon S. Kault, and southwest, 132 feet, on land of estate of Ernest Gotlb.

Simeon Huzard has sold for Mary Carmody, of New York city, the premises at 27 Gould street in this city, formerly the property of Ann Barry, deceased, and comprising a two-tenement house and about 3,252 square feet of land, to Constant Smith; westerly, by land of Charles Goddard, and southerly by Gould street.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Mary Jane Potter for five thousand dollars her double tenement house and stable and 5000 square feet of land to William Andrews.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for William Andrews a building site of 3,000 square feet on Ledyard Place off Broadway to William H. Knoblesdorf and wife.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the residence over Dr. W. H. Cotton's drug store No. 220 Thames street to John Frazier.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on lease for Mrs. Neill, wife of Colonel Neill, the stable on Tew's Court off Beach street to Edward A. Edgars.

Middletown.

VITAL STATISTICS—For the calendar year ending December 31, 1899, there were registered in the Town Clerk's Office the returns of 32 births, six marriages and 22 deaths. Of the births thirteen were males and nineteen females. Fifteen were of American parentage and seventeen were of foreign parentage. In fourteen instances the progenitors of the children born were natives of Portugal and this nationality came very near equalling the number of births of American parentage. Of the decedents, ten were males and twelve females and all but five of American descent. Eleven had lived beyond the three score and ten years limit and six were infants under five years of age. As compared with the year 1898, there were five more births, three more marriages and five more deaths.

SCHOOL CENSUS:—In accordance with the requirements of law, the annual enumeration of children between the ages of five and sixteen years has been made and shows a total of 135 and exceeds the total of January, 1899, by ten. According to sex the census includes 117 boys and 116 girls. Of the whole number 195 reported as attending public schools, two of Catholic schools and five select schools. There is left a balance of twenty eight who did not attend any school during the year 1899. A large proportion of these are under the age of seven years. Out of the whole number who reported school attendance for the year 1899, fifty-four attended school in Newport and eight went elsewhere out of town, leaving only 143 as receiving instruction from the schools of Middletown.

The census shows that the Alley school district has the largest number of school children, while the Paradise District has the smallest number. Tabulated by the boundaries of the several school districts the returns of the census give to the Oliphant District No. 1, 27 boys, 25 girls, total 52; Alley District No. 2, 24 boys, 36 girls, total 60; Wyatt District No. 3, 21 boys, 19 girls, total 40; Paradise District No. 4, 18 boys, 9 girls, total 27; Peabody District No. 5, 27 boys, 27 girls, total 54.

Washington Matters.

Nicaragua Canal Treaty Pleases Administration—Reed Says This is a Billion Dollar Country—The Porto Rico Tariff Bill—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1900.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay are not more optimistical Gamaliel men, but they would be more than human if they did not enjoy the rapidity with which the Nicaragua Canal treaty is gaining supporters, as its foresight and wisdom is being recognized. Last week, when the treaty was first sent to the Senate, there was a mutiny against it, because it provided for the neutrality of the Canal and pledged this government not to fortify either end of it. The lobbyists, who, for one reason or another are opposed to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, saw their opportunity and made the most of it, and for several days it really looked as though they would be able to create a sentiment against the treaty that might jeopardize its ratification by the Senate. With a few honorable exceptions, the democratic Senators, who are wildly hunting for campaign material, have been and are acting as allies of the lobbyists, although themselves claiming to favor the construction of the canal. It now seems reasonably certain that the treaty will be ratified with votes to spare. In agreeing to making the canal neutral, the treaty advertises the fact that the United States aims to be the greatest commercial nation in the world, rather than a military bully among the nations, and that advertisement will add millions to our foreign commerce. President McKinley and Secretary Hay, in negotiating that treaty, recognized the fact that the United States has a navy, and will always have one, strong enough to meet any enemies it may have, and that much more would be gained by assuring the world of the neutrality of the canal than could possibly be gained by fortifying it and reserving the right to close it against the ships of any nation with which we might be at war. In making the canal neutral, it will be under the joint protection of every maritime power in the world—that protection will be assured by a formal treaty, later—and its safety from attack from any country with which we may be at war, made certain. If we reserved the right to close the canal to enemies, we should have to assert that right by force, which would be more costly than beneficial, from any point of view.

Senator-elect Bard, of California, is not widely known in Congress, outside of the California delegation, but Senator Perkins, whose judgment is relied upon by all who know him, says he has known Senator Bard for more than a quarter of a century, and that his solid qualities will make him a decided acquisition to the Senate.

Judge J. T. McDonald, of Salt Lake City, now in Washington, said of the effect in Utah of the shutting of Roberts out of the House: "I think that in the future no polygamist will be elected to the Federal office, and I doubt if any polygamist will be elected to any office. The decision of the House was an earnest showing of the sentiment of the country and the conviction of the Government. I do not thing there will be any more bucking against it."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed said a few years ago that this was a billion dollar country. Today, it can be truly said that this is a two-billion dollar country. Last year, the foreign commerce of the United States exceeded two billion dollars in value, and the official treasury figures for the first week in February, 1900, show that, for the first time in our history, the amount of money in circulation in the country, exceeds two billion dollars. It will not be forgotten when the time comes for the people to vote again, in a national election, that it was a republican administration and a republican Congress that first made it necessary to use ten figures to show the business condition of this, the most prosperous country on earth. This is a two-billion dollar country. Impress that colossal fact upon your mind.

Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, gave notice in presenting the majority report in favor of the Porto Rico tariff bill that the measure would be called up in the House on the 15th inst. The report claims that the quantity of Porto Rican sugar and tobacco sent to the United States—about four million pounds of tobacco, and about 45,000 tons of sugar—is not large enough to affect prices, and that there is no good ground for the opposition of allowing the Porto Rican products to come in for 25 per cent. of the duty upon similar foreign products. The bill provides that all collections in the islands, both from duties and other sources, as well as the duties collected on Porto Rican products in the United States, shall be used for the benefit of the island.

Mr. Bryan came to Washington to seek some consolation from his followers in Congress for the frigid reception given him by the democrats of New York city and New Jersey last week. He allowed it to become known that he is very distrustful of Tammany, fearing that under the guise of friendship, the Croker men are preparing to betray him in the National Convention.

In his funeral oration at Frankfort the other day, Parson Joe Blackburn said: "The most archdeed of piteous massacre that ever yet this land was guilty of." We take it, says a southern paper, that no charge of plagiarism will be lodged against the eminent Kentuckian, in this particular instance. The expression is original—entirely so.

Mrs. Hetty Green, "the richest woman in America," has wearied of living in Hoboken and will take up her residence in Brooklyn. Oddly enough, Brooklyn is lamenting rather more than Hoboken; though the Brooklyn lawyers, in view of Mrs. Green's notoriously litigious disposition, do not refuse to be comforted.

New Bedford, Mass., knows something herself about strictly up-to-date methods of "fleecing the lambs." One of her great yarn manufacturers who filed petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday swears to liabilities of more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars and no assets.

A Detroit clergyman advances the novel proposition that "If Adam had worked 300 days each year from the day he was created to the present time, at a salary of $50 a day, he would not have earned by this time as much property as is owned by Rockefeller or Vanderbilt."

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

Tiverton.

The marriage of Isaac L. Church, eldest son of Joseph Church, to Miss Ethel Macomber, youngest daughter of Captain Edward P. Macomber, of Portsmouth, R. I., took place Saturday afternoon, in the future residence of the bride and bridegroom. Rev. Francis H. Davis of the Central Baptist church officiated. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present.

A force of boiler makers is at work at the Narragansett factory overhauling the boilers of the boats of the American Fisheries Company.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett avenue, Jamestown, R. I.

Now that 25th of March is approaching Mr. Taylor will be glad to hear from Farmers in Middletown and Portsmouth who may desire to sell, hire or rent lands or Farms from that date. Is Notary Public for the State of Rhode Island, and acts as Administrator on estates under Probate Courts. Enquiries by letter promptly attended to. Telephone No. 859.

Marriages.

At the residence of Mr. George T. Coggeshall, 11th inst., by Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, David Anthony Lawton to Miss Adeline Mae Cornell, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 13th inst., at the residence of his brother, John Sullivan, 12 Stockholm street, Cornelius Sullivan, aged 11 years.

In this city, 13th inst., Phebe, widow of Thomas Goddard, aged 85 years.

In this city, 13th inst., Jennie Barber, wife of Job A. Peckham and daughter of William A. and Louise T. Barber.

In this city, 11th inst., at his residence, 21 Stockholm street, Timothy D. Sullivan.

In this city, 11th inst., Frank White, aged 22 years.

In this city, 11th inst., William, brother of Michael Carney, aged 33 years.

In this city, 8th inst., Ettore, son of Camillo and Flomena Pascucci, aged 14 years.

In Providence, 14th inst., Harrison G. Work, in his 85th year.

In North Tiverton, 10th inst., Felix Owens.

At Stone Mountain, Georgia, 12th inst., John B. Mullen, Jr., aged 27 years.

In Providence, 13th inst., Joseph T. Newton, in his 48th year; 13th inst., Joseph A. Grimes; 13th inst., Susan R., wife of John H. Waters, in her 70th year; 13th inst., Emma L., wife of Alexander M. Whitaker; 14th inst., Jane T., wife of John A. Carty, in her 61st year; 11th inst., Harry Brown, in his 43d year; 11th inst., Arthur W. Hargreaves; 12th inst., Edwin A. Burgess.

In Central Falls, 14th inst., Fred L. McCartney, in his 32d year.

In Foster, 13th inst., James L. Slocum, in his 77th year.

In Phenix, 13th inst., Thomas B. Hutchins, in his 56th year.

In Pawtucket, 13th inst., Charles E. Burrill, in his 16th year.

12 Acre Farm FOR SALE.

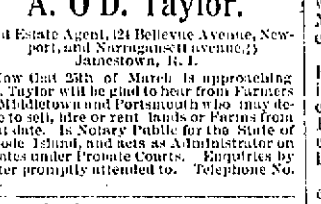
I have been authorized to sell for the estate of Isaac A. Sherman, the Linare farm, with good buildings (such as are usually found on a farm), situated on Third Beach road in Middletown, R. I. Will assist purchaser by a good sized loan at 5 per cent. Full particulars at my office. Call or write.

SIMEON HAZARD.

91 BROADWAY.

Telephone 850.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{seal.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Great Canal.

There is now a good prospect that the great Nicaragua Canal will be built by Uncle Sam. The following figures give some information in regard to this great undertaking:

Total cost of canal (estimated), $125,000,000.

Money already spent by Maritime Canal Company, $5,136,128.

Total distance from ocean to ocean, 169.4 miles.

Length of proposed ditch, 27 miles.

Length of natural water-way, 142 miles.

Proposed width of canal, 300 feet.

Proposed depth of canal, 30 feet.

Quantity of earth to be excavated and dredged, 162,781,270 cubic yards.

Excavation proper, 29,907,986 cubic yards.

Highest elevation of canal from level of sea, 110 feet.

Distance saved for ships going from coast to coast, 8,000 miles.

Time saved (at warship Oregon's rate of sailing), 42 days.

Increase in ocean traffic since 1851, 10,000,000 tons.

Distance from New York, 2,000 miles.

Distance from San Francisco, 7,700 miles.

Distance from Philippine Islands, 9,000 miles.

Distance from Honolulu, 4,210 miles.

Time required for construction, six years.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1900, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 17.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from February 23 to February 27 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 28, cross west of Rockies country by close of March 1, great central valleys 2 to 4, eastern states 5.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 28, great central valleys March 2, eastern states 4. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about March 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

Temperature of the week ending 8th inst. February 26 will average below normal in great central valleys, below in eastern states, above on Pacific coast. Rainfall will be above normal in great central valleys, above in eastern states, below on Pacific slope.

Next bulletin will give general forecasts of March weather and it will be particularly interesting to agricultural districts.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Peter Knowe, of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island (Jane Knowe, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower), to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date July 26th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 30, pages 130 and 131, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Knowe and Jane Knowe, and of each of them, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain parcel of land, bounded Northerly, on land of Patrick Buckley; Easterly, on Hull avenue, one hundred and fifty feet and one-tenth of a foot (150.1); Southerly, on land of Peter Knowe, one hundred and thirteen feet and three-tenths of a foot (113.3); then Westerly, on land formerly of Abraham H. Tilley, deceased, ninety-three feet and two-tenths of a foot (93.2); then North Westerly, on said Tilley land, thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot (31.8); then Westerly again on said last mentioned land, eighty-nine feet and eight-tenths of a foot, it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Peter Knowe by James F. Hammond and others, by deed, bearing date July 6th, A. D. 1896, and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
by GEORGE H. PROUD,
Treasurer.

Newport, February 10, 1900—4w

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Peter Knowe of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, Jane Knowe, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date December 20th, A. D. 1888 and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 31, pages 330 and 331, there having been breach in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1900, at 12.30 o'clock P. M. on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Knowe and Jane Knowe, and of each of them, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Newport, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

South Easterly on Warner street, seventy feet; South Westerly, on land of the heirs or devisees of the late Joseph P. Aylesworth, seventy-two feet, North Westerly, on the Common Burial Ground, seventy feet, and North Easterly, on land formerly of Abel Stevens, eighty-nine feet, be the same more or less or however otherwise bounded or described; and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
by GEORGE H. PROUD,
Treasurer.

Newport February 10, 1900—4w

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Peter Knowe of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, Jane Knowe, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date May 1st, A. D. 1885 and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 27, pages 551 and 555, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1900, at 12.15 o'clock P. M., on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Knowe and Jane Knowe, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that parcel of land with the improvements thereon, in said City of Newport, bounded, North Easterly, on Hull avenue, thirty-nine (39) feet; South Easterly, on land of Harwood E. Read, seventy-three (73) feet; North Easterly again, on said land of said Read sixty (60) feet; South Easterly again on land of Samuel Enos thirty (30) feet; South Westerly on land of Peter Knowe and land of Abram A. Tilley, one hundred and three (103) feet; and North Westerly on land of Spooner and Johnson, one hundred and thirteen (113) feet containing five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight (5228) square feet of land or thereabouts and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
by GEORGE H. PROUD,
Treasurer.

Newport, February 10, 1900—4w

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY. 1900. STANDARD TIME

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
17	Sat	6 68	5 37	8 62	9 10	9 31
18	Sun	6 61	5 38	9 51	9 45	10 10
19	Mon	6 60	5 39	10 51	10 20	10 45
20	Tues	6 58	5 40	11 52	10 51	11 52
21	Wed	6 47	5 42	mo'n	11 47	
22	Thurs	6 45	5 43	0 52	12 27	12 30
23	Fri	6 44	5 44	1 52	1 23	2 03

First Quarter 6th day, 8 h. 35 m., evening.
Full Moon 14th, 6h. 19m., evening.
Last Quarter 22d, 1h. 35m., evening.

Tax Assessors' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport, every day except Sunday and legal holiday, February 22, from and including

Thursday, February 15, 1900,

To and including

Saturday, February 24, 1900,

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M.

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said City, and Rateable Property therein, the Tax Ordered and Levied by the City Council of said City on the 23d day of January, 1900.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said assessors as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island provide that

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate, AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVERTAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

ANDREW K. QUINN }
JAMES G. TOPHAM } Assessors.
ROBERT S. GASH }

E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 24, 1900.

RAILROADING PATENTS.

A single firm of Patent Lawyers, C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., have in the last year procured 1,630 patents for their clients, many of them for rejected inventions. C. A. Snow & Co. have been accused of railroading patents through the Patent Office, but they insist that this locomotion is better than ox-carting them, for by the latter process the inventor often dies before he gets his patent. 1-20-3m

NEWPORT Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments off Freight.

Piano Moving and Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 371-2.

Agents for the Fall River Line and the Newport and Wickford R. R. & S. B. Co.

Special Sale.



Largest Manufacturers and Dealers in New England. Large quantities of stock ordered early in the spring are just coming in, too late for the SUMMER TRADE. As we make it a point never to carry goods over we are making sweeping discounts in every department. You can save from

25 to 33 per cent.

by buying for future wants.

WOOD MANTELS, TILES, FIREPLACE GOODS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS, Parquet Floors, Grilles, Etc.

Select now and we will STORE GOODS, FREE OF CHARGE UNTIL REQUIRED.

Crooker Mantel & Tile Co.,

238 & 232 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

11-25

REMNANTS —OF— Brussels & Tapestry Carpets,

At Very Low Prices.

ENOUGH FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Be sure and bring your measures.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 THAMES STREET.

IN BOER TERRITORY

Roberts' Forces Turn the Magersfontein Lines.

Relief of Kimberley Now Considered Within Measurable Reach.

Remarkable Skill Shown by Kitchener In Handling the Field Transport.

London, Feb. 16.—The British army, for the first time since the war began, is inside the Boer frontier. Lord Roberts with at least 40,000 infantry, 7000 cavalry and 150 guns, has turned the Magersfontein lines, before which the British forces have been encamped for 10 weeks, and, with half of his corps, he is already operating on Free State territory.

A battle has not yet been fought, but large tactical advantages have been gained. The relief of Kimberley is within measurable reach, and the way to Bloemfontein is appreciably easier.

The dispatches of Lord Roberts sketch three days' work. The forward movement began on Sunday, when Colonel Hannay set out, with a brigade of mounted infantry, for Ramah, on the Riet, eight miles from Jacobsdale, one of the Boer supply bases.

On Monday, General French, with the cavalry division, seized the crossing of the Riet river, at Dekils Drift, south of Jacobsdal, and 18 miles east of Honey Nest Kloof. He skirmished with the Boers, and cleared the way for 20,000 infantry, who followed across.

On Tuesday, with his three cavalry brigades and the horse artillery, General French rode to the Modder river, a distance of 25 miles, and took three fords, with high ground beyond the river, and five Boer camps. He had a few casualties in brushes with the Boer horse. General French has now fixed himself on General Cronje's main line of communication with Bloemfontein, and 20,000 infantry, with 72 guns, are being pushed up to support him there.

Lord Roberts' dispatches, wired from inside the Free State and on the Riet river, left him Wednesday morning. His advance had not been opposed by the Boers in force. Their patrols melted away as the British moved forward. The Boer army is likely to be felt in a day or two, and a battle is consequently imminent.

As to what forces General Cronje has now at his disposal and as to where he purposes making a stand against the invaders, no one here connected with the war office knows anything. The date for conceptions are wholly wanting.

The forces immediately at the disposal of Lord Roberts are placed at 50,000 in a general way. These figures are revealed by the commands mentioned in the dispatches as having been added to the divisions known to be with Lord Methuen. Quite possibly, Lord Roberts has 10,000 or 20,000 more.

It is now realized that the incidents at Rensburg have been seen out of all proportion. Merely skeleton lines were maintained there, while troops were being secretly and rapidly concentrated on the Modder river. The facility with which 30,000 men have already been sent beyond the rail terminus shows that Lord Kitchener has been fully successful in organizing transport. He is now supposed to be down the line, sending forward more troops and getting together more transport. About five miles of ox and mule wagon trains are estimated for each division, so that Lord Kitchener, who is reputed to have more skill than a circus manager in handling field transport, has immense labors in hand.

The London morning papers take rather sober views of the situation, but are greatly pleased and hopeful of what is to come. They have been fed, however, on such a low diet of British successes that they are disposed to caution and given to measuring developments with considerable reserve. They fully realize that serious fighting is yet to come.

The total British casualty returns up to today are: Officers killed, 152; wounded, 350; missing, 112; men killed, 1177; wounded, 5050; missing, 2751; other fatalities reported, 563.

Sweeping Change In Constitution.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—The national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen yesterday relinquished control of racing and established the amateur clause of membership. All other references to amateur wheelmen were stricken from the constitution. These questions and that of the establishment of good roads occupied the attention of the delegates until a late hour in the afternoon.

Man Went Down With Bridge.

Thompsonville, Conn., Feb. 16.—A portion of the bridge that spans the Connecticut river connecting Enfield and Suffield, was carried away yesterday. The bridge was a covered, wooden structure a third of a mile long, and about half of it was carried away. It went down in three sections, and an unknown man, who was on the bridge, went down with one of the sections, and was drowned.

Going to Supreme Court.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Attorneys interested in the Kentucky election cases appeared before United States Judge Taft yesterday and filed notice of an appeal from his decision on Wednesday. The appeal will be taken direct to the United States supreme court. The petition for appeal states that Judge Taft erred in declaring that jurisdiction did not lie in the federal court.

Hundred Percent Assessment.

Boston, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Washington announces that Comptroller of the Currency Dawes has levied an assessment of 100 percent on the capital stock of the Globe National bank of this city. This action is taken to pay off the creditors of the defunct institution. The capital stock of the bank is $1,000,000.

Shot a Woman and Killed Himself.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 16.—An attempted murder and suicide occurred three miles from Caribou late Monday. Norman Campbell shot Mrs. Whitehead in the face and back and then shot himself. He died immediately. The woman is still alive. Jealousy is the supposed cause of the tragedy.



To get the best results you must use the best materials.

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Victims of French Swindlers.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16.—Both ex-President Harrison and his wife were systematically robbed and otherwise swindled during their visit to Paris last summer. The ex-president thinks that a Frenchman who acted as his valet was implicated. Aside from sums of money that Mr. Harrison missed the boldest operation consisted in a series of forgeries perpetrated on Mrs. Harrison. During the summer she looked for some drafts due on investments of her own. They never came. Recently the drafts came to her with her name fairly well endorsed on them.

"African Napoleon's" Waterloo.

Paris, Feb. 16.—A telegram from the governor of the French Congo announces the defeat in battle of Rabah, the principal chieftan of the Central Soudan, by a French expedition. Rabah was formerly a slave of Zobehr Pasha, but revolted and formed a kingdom of his own in Central Africa, subjugating potentate after potentate until he became head of a vast empire. His career of victory gained for him the name of the "African Napoleon." The French have been fighting his power for years, and yesterday's dispatch announced his overthrow.

Senate Financial Bill Passed

Washington, Feb. 16.—The senate substitute bill was passed by the senate yesterday by the decisive majority of 46 to 29. Prior to the final passage of the bill amendments were considered under the 10-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz., one offered by the finance committee keeping the door open to international bimetallism and one by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota providing for national banks with $25,000 capital in towns of not more than 4000 inhabitants.

Castellane Will Demand an Apology.

New York, Feb. 16.—Count and Countess Castellane sailed yesterday on the steamship La Gascogne for France. "Our trip over here," said the count, "has been most pleasant. I shall attend to the papers which have slandered me when I arrive in Paris. I shall challenge De Rodays to fight. If he doesn't I will break his bones. If he apologizes for the miserable way in which he slandered me I will be satisfied, but he must apologize."

Off For South Africa.

New York, Feb. 16.—Fifty-seven men sailed on the steamship La Gasgogne yesterday on their way to Boer lines in South Africa. Most of the men are Irish-Americans. They were frequently cheered as they marched through the streets. The corps was equipped through the efforts of the united Irish societies in Chicago. They are going to aid the sick and wounded of the Boer army.

Horton Repeal Passes Assembly.

Albany, Feb. 16.—The bill repealing the so-called "Horton law" which permits prize fights in the state, was passed in the assembly yesterday.

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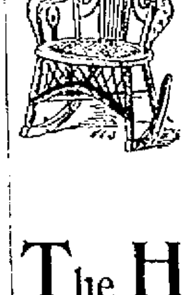
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This is our specialty, we don't know of any other firm in New England who does it our way. We have a large cash business, too, where you get a discount that makes the strictly cash store feel that ruin stares them in the face.

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Full Roll Arm and Back, Made Right to Wear, Comfortable, too.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Portsmouth.

Miss Jessie Martin, granddaughter of Mr. John Allen, of Oakland farm, gave a party on Friday evening to thirteen of her young friends, to celebrate her thirteenth birthday.

Mr. B. A. Ballou and Miss S. J. Eddy were in town on Friday and Saturday.

The funeral of Mr. Rufus T. Fuller took place on Monday at eleven o'clock from his late home. Mr. Fuller was eighty-one years of age. He was a member of Mount Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Fall River.

Mrs. Phebe Goddard, who died in Newport on Tuesday, was the oldest sister of Miss Mary Wilcox and Mrs. Joseph Anthony, of this town.

Miss Mary Chase, of Providence, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in this town.

At the regular session of the town council and court of probate, for the month of February, held in the town hall, on Monday, with all the members present, the following business was transacted:

In town council, Isaac Chase petitioned for appointment as auctioneer for the remainder of the municipal year, and the appointment was made.

Appraisals of damage done by dogs to geese belonging to Abram C. Chase, amounting to $10.40 and $11.40, were allowed and ordered paid.

The town clerk was instructed to prepare a petition or communication addressed to the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company, representing that the car service, under the present change of time, does not reasonably accommodate the inhabitants of the town, and make a special request that the service be changed to the running of cars not less than once an hour.

Mr. Isaac S. Cole appeared before the council to present the dangerous condition of Child's street, and asked that immediate attention be given to make the highway in safe condition for driving.

In court of probate, the first and final account of Henry F. Anthony, administrator on the estate of Daniel Sullivan, was allowed and the administrator instructed to pay a balance of $10.15 to the legal heirs, at the expiration of forty days.

The first and final account of Edward R. Anthony, administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of George P. Tallman, was allowed and the balance of $238.62, in the hands of the administrator, ordered to be paid to the heirs at the expiration of forty days.

The petition of Jacob Almy, guardian of the person and estates of his minor children, Susan Wing Hart, Gideon Wilcox Almy, and Edna Chappell Almy, praying for authority to sell at private sale one undivided sixty third part of certain real estate, was continued until the second Monday in March.

The petition of Nellie C. Almy, guardian of the person and estate of her minor child, Kenneth Bemis Almy, praying for authority to sell at private sale one undivided sixty third part of certain real estate was continued to the second Monday in March.

Parker H. Carr, of Freetown, Mass., presented a petition, together with the last will and testament of Anjeannette Carr, late of Portsmouth, praying that the will be proved and letters testamentary be granted to the executor named. The petition was referred to the second Monday in March with an order of notice.

Perry G. Randall, guardian of the person and estate of David S. Hedly, presented his fifth account for allowance, which was referred for consideration to the second Monday in March with order of notice.

Richmond Carr, Mary M. Chase, Annie S. Sherman and Parker H. Carr presented a petition praying that Benjamin F. Carr, of Dighton, be appointed administrator on the estate of Charles Carr, late of Portsmouth, which was referred to the second Monday in March with an order of notice.

An inventory of the estate of Freeborn Manchester was allowed and ordered recorded.

Joseph F. Manchester, administrator on the estate of Freeborn Manchester, presented his first account with said estate for allowance, and it was referred to the second Monday in March with an order of notice.

Elbert A. Sisson, guardian of the person and estate of Helen Ward Sisson, presented a petition for authority to sell at private sale certain real estate, which was referred to the second Monday in March, with an order of notice.

The following bills were received and ordered paid: Restcom P. Manchester, for services as town auditor, and for taking the school census for the year ending December, 1899, $21; William T. Harvey, $6, four weeks assistance to outside poor; Hugh S. Gifford, medicine, services and care of Manuel Rose (insane) $1; George E. Sisson, repairs on highways in district No. 2, $71.78; C. Henry Dyer, repairs on highways in district No. 4, $43.23; Robert H. Manchester, council fees, $2.50; Joseph T. Tallman, $4.43, interest allowed on $20, amount paid for damages for land taken to widen Black Point avenue, now Power street.

Little Compton.

Clifton F. Potter, the newly appointed postmaster here, has taken charge of the office, and has leased the house and grocery store formerly occupied by ex-Postmaster George F. Bixby. Mr. Potter has for several years been engaged in the grocery business in the eastern part of the town, better known as Potterville.

Little Compton Grange, No. 32, P. of H., held its regular session Wednesday evening and conferred the third and fourth degrees on four candidates. A collation was served in the hall. Prof. A. C. Sanford of Providence gave some fine selections on the graphophone. A solo by Samuel B. Gray. Subject of discussion, "What advantage is the newly acquired road scraper to the town and to what extent?".

Alexander B. Church and sister, Mrs. Hannah Grinnell, have gone on their annual visit to relatives in Providence, Cumberland, Boston and Cambridge.

Drs. H. George and Fred. Crease have resumed practice in town, having recently bought Dr. A. C. Sanford's practice.

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All colors in FUR AND WOOL FELT

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A large line of untrimmed hats in

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Come early and you will get the BEST.

Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh

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NEW DESIGNS.

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Knights of the Cross, By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 2 vols.

A Devotee and a Darling, By Becca M. Samson.

A Rational Marriage, By Florence Marryat.

The World's Mercy, By Maxwell Gray.

ALBERT ROSS' NEW NOVEL,

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Carr's Book Shop,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Selected Tale.

An Interview.

BY MARY F. NIXON ROULET.

There was joy in the office of the Post-Herald for the paper had the prospect of a "scoop."

"I've sent Barrett," said the editor. "He has nerve enough for anything, and yet he is such a gentlemanly fellow that he gets along with everybody and the women always like him."

"How did you hear that this woman was in town, and who is she, anyway?" queried the city editor, surlily, for his work was done for the day, and he was only lazily interested.

"Who is she? The author of half a dozen successful books. Do you mean to say that you've never heard of 'Criss Cross?' Cloris Urquhart is her name. She happens to be a school friend of my sister, and as that little girl has 'newspaper sense,' she wrote me in time that the celebrity was coming so that we could see her before any one else."

"I'm glad you sent Barrett. He's sure to get a successful interview. I can't see what it is about that fellow that makes him such a favorite. He's the slowest man on the paper. Did you ever see him write a check? It takes him fully ten minutes to get ready to write and then fifteen more to write it. He rules all the lines, and—oh, it's maddening to see him!"

"Fortunately, writing checks is not strictly necessary to success in the newspaper business," said the editor, dryly. "Perhaps Barrett has not had enough to write to familiarize himself with the act. He turns in good stuff, and he's the only man on the paper who is allowed to read his own copy. I can't help liking him, although I admit that he is aggravating," and the two editors separated, the one to go his homeward way rejoicing to dinner and luxury, the other to work till the "wee, sma' hours," and creep to bed when more fortunate individuals were sleeping the sleep of the lazy.

Arthur Barrett, meantime, was eating a succulent chop in a small eating house, known to the initiated as the Moulin Rouge, far more reputable than its Parisian godmother, and equally pleasing to the men who frequented it. True, it was perhaps not overly clean, and it would not have pleased Mr. Arthur Barrett's fastidious friends, for that young gentleman moved in the "best society," but the cooking was unequalled, even by Tinsley's, and its prices eminently suitable to the low ebb at which that festive newspaper man frequently, nay, well nigh perennially, found himself.

He was a tall, slight fellow, with sloping shoulders, a clear, dark skin, dark hair and handsome dark eyes, set too near together and marred by eyeglasses. He had a smooth-shaven face, and rather good features, spoiled when in repose by his full, passionate, sullen mouth. When he smiled his face was charming, and at all times when with a woman his manner had a certain irresistible caressingness.

There was something about him which made even the men who disapproved of his incapacity—and he had all a journalist's inability to attend to business details—call him a "first-class fellow."

As for the women, they forgave his peccadilloes with clock-like regularity. That was in part because they were women, for when does a woman not forgive a man? Another reason was that he never made the fatal mistake of apologizing for anything he did.

"If the other person does something, apologize," he said. "There's nothing makes them feel so mean!"

"Isn't Mr. Barrett exasperating?" said one fair damsel to his chum.

"Very," was the reply, "and yet he hasn't a vice in the world, although his faults are numberless. He's always late for everything, always serenely smiling, when everyone else is in spasms, eternally forgetting your very existence when you most require his presence, and always conscious that you are going to forgive him as soon as he speaks."

"Rumor says that there was one person who grew tired of running a forgiveness fountain, fed, as the old lady said the Ohio river was, 'by springs with perennial bottoms,'" said the young woman, knowingly. "I've heard of straws and camel's backs."

"I don't believe there's a woman living who could resist Barrett if he chose to be fascinating," said his chum, "and anyhow 'that's another story.'"

The subject of this conversation was, in fact, a popular man, but in spite of his cleverness, his facility to make the best of everything, his brilliance and his ability to shine, thoroughly superficial, irresponsible, and altogether undependable.

Upon the evening in question he ate his chop, smoken a good Havana and sauntered slowly toward the Hotel Mazarin, a small but elegant hotel facing the great lake. Once there he sent up the letter of introduction with which his chief had furnished him, wondering idly what she would be like. She would be an old maid, of course. It had been his lot to interview some terrible females, intent upon lecture platforms and an equal right to be slapped on the back by Tom, Dick and Harry at the polls.

How he hated the type! His ideal was a soft, pink and white, cuddly little woman with no particular brains and an unlimited admiration for the Genus Homo, with capitals. He'd given up the idea of companionship with women. Something always happened—not on his side, of course. He never did anything! Once he had known what it meant, a gentle, womanly presence, which understood him and brought out all that was best of him—pshaw! What a fool he was to think about that. It was all over, long ago.

He pulled himself together, and in a moment was the alert reporter, unsentimental, ready for his "beat."

"Miss Urquhart would see the gentleman from the morning Post-Herald," said an obsequious hall boy, and he was ushered into a private sitting room on the next floor.

It was a pretty room, softly lighted with a crimson glow from a huge lamp. Several magazines, books and papers lying on the table, an opera cloak was thrown carelessly across a divan, there were one or two indications of a feminine presence, but as he paused on the threshold and took all this in with a glance, his eyes rested upon a figure which stood beside the mantel, the flames of an open fire lighting up her face.

A slight girl of middle height, robed all in soft black draperies, which showed her rounded arms and white neck. A fair skin was hers, a mass of cendre hair, two wide open, wistful, gray eyes heavily fringed in black, a mouth, large and red lipped, and full as Cupid's bow, with a look of repression about it, not pretty, but a capable face, full of pride and sweetness—that was what he saw.

As he came toward her, carefully closing the door behind him her cheek paled a little and her eyes hardened, then she said, with cold politeness:

"You wished to see me; pray be seated."

"Flora!" he exclaimed. "Do you not know me? How came you here?"

"Pardon me," how haughtily the lines of her mouth curled into scorn, "I am Miss Cloris Urquhart, the writer—I do not dignify myself with the title 'author'—and you are a reporter from the Morning Post-Herald, are you not?" He bowed in silence, though a dark color flushed his face, and he sat down at the table and took out his note book and pencil.

"Pray allow me to save you the trouble of questioning me," she said, lightly, standing up straight and slim before him. "Interviewing is an old story to me, and I know the routine. I am en route to San Francisco. From there I go to Molokai to study leprosy. No, I am not at all afraid, the disease is not contageous. That idea is long since exploded. I am interested in the subject and I always study something. Last year it was Pahli, now leprosy, next year—oh, no matter!

"My next book is well under way and it will be a romance, pure and simple.

"I like Chicago very much (of course I must say that), and while I have never been here before I could not fail to be attracted by its magnificent situation and its fine newspaper force. That's the correct thing, is it not?

"My stay here is indefinite. That is all, I think, oh—my appearance? That item is hardly necessary, is it? Everybody seems to know my photographs. They'll be as frequent as Pears soap advertisements, after a while. Say that my hair is red, if you like, and that I'm a blue-eyed beauty, but don't forget that I am five feet, two and three-quarters.

"Come in," she added, as there was a soft tap on the door.

"What is it, Cecile?"

"Mademoiselle, Mr. and Mrs. Hamili await you," said the French maid, courtesying.

"Pray tell them that I will join them at the theatre in a few moments," she said. "You'll pardon me, sir? I have an engagement. Can I tell you anything else?" The gray eyes looked at him, coldly, almost sternly.

He had written mechanically those cabalistic signs which mean so much to men of his profession, and he rose, saying, "Nothing, thank you; can I assist you?" as he raised the gray opera cloak to her white shoulders.

She said nothing, shivering slightly as his hand touched her, but she accepted his assistance with a slight bow of thanks as she turned to go.

One more look at the haughty face, and he snatched the little hand, and, pressing quick, greedy kisses upon it, he flung it from him as if it stung him.

"How dare you!" she cried, her cheeks ablaze.

"It was mine—once," he said, huskily.

"Whose fault is it that it is not yours now?" she demanded sternly.

"Mine." He could not say more. There was silence in the pretty room.

"Will you give it back to me?" he hazarded at last.

"Never!" there was a world of meaning breathed in the word. His face flushed again, a dark, painful flush, and his eyes deepened until their brown hue was almost black.

"You shall never marry any one else," he said.

"Indeed!" her voice was cold and hard. "I shall marry whom I please, Arthur Barrett. You lost the right to dictate to me three years ago when you thought me subdued to your will. I—" she did not finish the sentence, for he caught her in his arms.

"I do not wish to subdue you," he cried. "I love you, Flora, I love you!"

She did not struggle to be free, she closed her eyes, her breath came quick and fast. Oh! how she had loved him! She was in his arms again, she felt the quick beat of his heart against hers, she saw the old light in his eyes which almost compelled her own to return his gaze. She would not yield to what all her best self told her was madness. She would remember the past.

That thought steeled her heart and she looked calmly at him, saying in a voice which did not tremble though her lips were white.

"Will you release me, please?"

He did not stir; he felt her spirit slipping from his, and he strove to regain the mastery. He looked searchingly at her and she met his gaze unflinchingly.

"I think if you knew how I loathe your touch that you would take away your arms." How cuttingly she spoke!

His hands dropped to his side and he moved back, looking at her as he said bitterly:

"You have changed, indeed!"

"Changed! You dare to speak to me of change!" She turned from him and paced quickly up and down the room, then faced him, one hand resting upon the table which stood between them.

"Listen to me," she said. "Five years ago I loved you. I had no thought in my heart but of loyalty to you. To be your wife, to make you happy—that was my ambition. I was not to write, although I had always loved it. I sank all thought of self. You were to be great and I was to help you. You were devoted enough at first, an ideal lover. Then because you were sure of me you sought other women. It was good policy you said, and I smiled and tried to think so. I was never blind; I saw your faults, but I loved you so dearly that I wanted to love them too because they were yours. But you hurt me so! Oh, Arthur, how you hurt me!" She covered her face with her hand a moment, then went on. "That night at the Farnham's dance you left me talking to the major while you went off with his niece. You stayed with her an hour or more, and I was soon left entirely alone with my chaperone, who noticed your neglect and spoke of it. Of course I was too proud to let her see that I cared and I merely said, 'Oh, Arthur and I are model lovers! We understand each other.' But there was such a pain at my heart, though I tried to tell myself that the major was your employer, and you must be civil to his niece. There were so many things just like it! The night I had a cold and asked you to stay with me and not to go to the Drapers, and you would not stay. Others noticed everything and spoke of it and it hurt my pride.

"Then I went away, and you did not write for weeks. It was only your negligence. I never suspected you of disloyalty, and you did not mean to hurt me, did you, Arthur?"

Her pretty voice was wistful, and he stirred uneasily, but answered nothing, and she went swiftly on.

"Then came the time when you were to come and visit us, and I asked you not to delay, but come immediately. A few days later I heard that you had stopped along the route to see some one else. It was the last straw. I could stand it no more. So I broke with you. 'If he neglects me now it will be worse when we are married,' I told myself, and so, all was over between us.

"Months passed by, and then came the time two years ago when accident threw us together. I yielded to your love, your charm for me was as great as ever. You asked me to be patient and to trust you, and I tried. Ah, why did you treat me so? It was the same story of neglect and carelessness; not so much what you did as what you were. You did not answer my letter; oh, a man who could leave a letter like that unanswered (and I knew that you received it) was scarcely a man. Your excuse—you had none. You were not busy. It was revenge. You wished to humble my pride because I had humbled yours. So noble a deed, to be revenged upon a woman." The fine scorn of her voice cut him like whip cords, and he turned paler as she went on: "My pride is humbled, indeed, but its bitterest humiliation comes from the thought that I have loved you,—you, a man who would stoop so low.

"Then came ambition. I would make you sorry. I would be famous and force you to respect me. My pen name, Cloris, I took because you used to call me by the old Greek word for Flora, and the thought of you nerved me to fresh endeavor. Fame and fortune have come to me, gratified ambition, and what do I care for it all? Does it please your vanity to think I still love you? It need not. The best of me never loved you, for it never truly respected your character. You are never the best of yourself. It is only a personal charm you have for me, a poor kind of love, and I despise myself for having yielded to it. I have conquered it all. Some day I shall marry a good man who loves me. Now, may I ask you to go, please? I am very tired."

There were deep lines under the gray eyes, a pallor on the fair cheek and the red lips trembled like those of a hurt child.

He made a step toward her, then paused and threw back his shapely head defiantly.

"I have done the world a good turn," he said, clearly, "since without me it might not, perhaps, have known the writer of so many clever books."

He stopped and she passed her hand wearily over her eyes and said simply, "Goodby."

"Goodby," he answered, adding as he walked slowly toward the door, "You cannot say that I am not a good loser."

"I would far rather see you a good winner of all the good things of life," she answered, "and you could be if you would be your best self, Arthur." Her sweet eyes were very wistful and earnest, and for a moment it seemed to meet them with an answering gleam. Then he laughed softly:

"I'm only a newspaper man; and I never have time for heroics," he said. "You expect too much of a man, Cloris."

"Do I? Well, perhaps I do,—goodby," she said wearily. The door closed behind him, and she was alone.

She stood quite still for a moment, then buried her face in her hands, and gave one long, sobbing sigh.

"The carriage awaits Mademoiselle," said Cecile at the door, and a moment later Miss Urquhart was herself again, her kindly, pleasant, somewhat cynical self.

Arthur Barrett strolled into the office of the Morning Post-Herald long after the forms were locked to say nonchalantly that Miss Urquhart had refused him and he had no copy.

"Do you mean to say that she wouldn't see you at all?" demanded the irate editor.

"Well, not exactly," was the imperturbable reply, "but the interview was strangely unsuccessful."

Feeling His Bumps.

A phrenologist who has been touring the country and giving lectures in the art tells the following "good one" on himself. He was in the habit of inviting people of different vocations to come upon the stage and he would dilate upon and expound the peculiarities of their cranial construction. He had come to that portion of his lecture where he dealt with the criminal form of the cranium, and addressed the audience:

"If there is any person present who at any time has been an inmate of a prison he will oblige me by coming upon the platform."

A heavily-built man responded to this invitation.

"You admit that you have been in prison, sir?"

"I have sir," was the unblushing answer.

"Will you kindly tell me how many years you have spent behind prison bars?"

"About twenty years," unhesitatingly replied the subject.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the professor. "Will you sit down please?"

The subject sat down in a chair in the centre of the stage. The professor ran his fingers rapidly through the hair of the subject and assumed a thoughtful expression.

"This is a most excellent specimen. The indications of a depraved character are very plainly marked. The organs of benevolence and esteem are entirely absent and that of destructiveness is developed to an abnormal degree. I could have told instantly without the confession of this man that his life had been erratic and criminal. What was the crime for which you were imprisoned?"

"I never committed any crime," growled the man in the chair.

"But you said that you had been an inmate of a prison for twenty years."

"I'm the governor of the jail."

A Hundred Year Lawsuit.

A lawsuit that has lasted over a century has come to an end in Ireland. In 1797, Robert Smyth, a brewer, of Smock alley, in Dublin, failed. A dividend was paid, but the assets did not realize twenty shillings in the pound. Four generations of creditors have in turn supplied grist to the legal mill, and it has now been discovered that a small sum invested at the time by the court as too trifling for distribution has, by the accumulation of compound interest in a hundred odd years, developed into four figures, enough to pay off all the debts and leave a good sum besides for law costs. Strange to say, there is a claimant for every penny due in 1797.—London Chronicle.

Nell. "Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her."

Belle. "Yes, but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it, 'Lines on Mabel's Face.'"—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Search of Zebedee.

BY REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D.

Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with her sons.—Matt. xx:20.

When? Last Sunday, at the time of the morning service. The mother was there, and the children were with her, but Zebedee was absent.

What was the matter with Zebedee?

Zebedee was very tired after a week of hard work and worry, and he took Sunday for a rest day. I cannot greatly blame him. In this over-busy time, when commerce and society have placed themselves under the patronage of St. Vitus, when the devil pursues us with the keen prod of competition, when the hours of work are long and many, when the chances of financial failure range themselves in grim lines between which the merchant must run a gauntlet every week, when we are all hurried and worried, the parson may properly be grateful that so many men appear at church. It is a matter for encouragement.

Zebedee was absent not because he is a worse sinner than his wife and children, but because he is the slave of the two despots who possess this modern world—electricity and steam. The conditions of our present living are against church attendance.

It must be confessed, however, on the part of Zebedee, that he is quite cheerfully resigned to this slavery. He enjoys it. His chains are made of the metal which is used in mints, and he likes to hear them clink. Zebedee would be a saint, indeed, if he were not affected by the bustling, superficial, and material life in the midst of which he lives. We may rightly complain against him that he lives so much in the bad air of the world that he sometimes loses his appreciation of good air, and stays away from church because he is out of touch with heaven. Zebedee seems to care more about his investments than he does about his soul; and is so busy laying up treasure here below that he is in danger of being altogether bankrupt up above.

Jesus Christ was well acquainted with business men. It is significant that when he chose a place of residence he got as far away as he could from Jerusalem, the city of conventional religion, and settled in Capernaum, which was a brisk town of business. He chose a group of alert young business men to be his intimate friends and disciples. He knew the business man, heart and soul; the gospels show it. And when he declared over and over that the greatest danger to the spiritual life comes from devotion to the interests of this present world, and from the deceitfulness of riches, he knew what he was talking about. He had the business man in mind. He was looking at Zebedee.

Church attendance is one of the lesser Christian duties. The New Testament gives no space to it. But it is a fairly accurate thermometer of religion. When it is at zero, the chances are that a man's heart is pretty cold. I sympathise with Zebedee, as he stays at home while his wife and children go to church. No doubt he needs the rest. But—honestly, now—Zebedee, don't you need the service more? In the life which you are called to live, with its manifold temptations, is it not the part of good sense to make use of all the opportunities which offer themselves for the upbuilding of the soul? It is hard enough to be a good man, under the most favorable circumstances. No real help in that direction should be declined.

It is true, I know, that Zebedee complains that he is not greatly helped. The service is monotonous; and the sermon is dull, too long, and generally unprofitable. We parsons must confess on our part that Zebedee is sometimes right about that. There is fault on both sides.

In the meantime, here is the situation: Zebedee's wife and children sit in Zebedee's pew, and Zebedee is at home reading the Sunday newspaper.

The Sunday newspaper! Is it not possible through this channel to enter into communication with the good people who keep prudently out of earshot of the pulpit? We have many things to say to them, and small opportunity hitherto to say them. This great congregation whose sanctuary is the sitting-room, whose service book is the newspaper, can we not enter into telephonic conversation with them? The Christian pulpit, even under present conditions, reaches a vast number of people, and exerts an immeasurable and increasing influence upon the living and thinking of this nation. But we are not content. We want a larger congregation. And here behold! The church roof is the sky, and the church walls are washed by the waves of the two oceans, and we have a pulpit from which we may address an audience which is measured by the million.

Revival After Asphyxia.

Recent observation by M. Laborde on fourteen cases of restoration to life by rhythmic traction of the tongue shows that one and a half hours of treatment may be too short in some cases, and that it would be better as a rule not to give it up in dispair for at least three hours, since the vital forces can be latent for that period. An important fact brought out is that with the older processes of resuscitation one could not re-establish the respiratory movements when the asphyxia had lasted for more then five or six minutes; but with traction of the tongue persons who have been under water for thirty or forty minutes can be restored to life. M. Laborde states from actual observation that the blood of asphyxiated animals is rich in carbonic acid and poor in oxygen, but is not coagulated, and keeps a certain temperature, and that the heart, though arrested, shows tremors and resumes its action when the breathing has been started again.—London Globe.

Missed It.

A young man dying in New York City a few years ago, was visited by a doctor, who found him in his lodgings alone. He told him that he could not live. He said "Is it possible I have to die so young?" "Yes," he said, "you have to die." And the young man exclaimed with a good deal of sadness, "Well I have missed it at last!" And the doctor said, "Missed what?" "Oh, I have missed heaven." And then he went on to tell how his friends pleaded with him, and how he said there is time enough.

The last words heard to fall from his lips were just in a faint whisper: "I have missed it," and he was gone. Whatever you do don't miss heaven!

A curious barometer is used in Germany and Switzerland. It is a jar of water, with a frog and a little step-ladder in it. When the frog comes out of the water and sits on steps a rain storm will soon occur.

Mr. Pokus. "There's the only woman in this town whose affairs ain't gossiped about at the Sewin' Circle meetin's."

Mr. Citiman. "How does she escape?"

Mr. Pokus. "By good management; she allers gits there ahead of any of the rest of 'em."—Puck.

Sunday School Teacher. "When the bad children called the old man 'bald-head,' the bears came out of the woods and ate them up! What does that teach us?"

Scholar. "To always climb a tree before calling names."—Puck.

Botanical Old Gent (in public gardens). "Can you tell me, my good man, if this plant belongs to the Arbutus family?"

Gardener (pertly). "No, sir; it doesn't. It belongs to the corporation."—Tit-Bits.

"You don't get much chance to ride your wheel this weather."

"No."

"I guess you almost forget you have a wheel, eh?"

"Oh, no! I'm still paying the instalments."—Phil. Press.

Cure That Cold With
Pyny-Pectoral
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COUGHS
COLDS
CROUP

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It will be necessary to apply at once to secure any of this issue of stock. Buy good, low price copper stocks in the developmental stage and you will make no mistake. If price is advanced previous to your order being received, remittance will be returned.
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Indians and Railroads.

A good story is told of a big chief who wanted to trade one hundred ponies for a locomotive. He did not appreciate the utility of the track and thought he could dash over the prairies at will with the iron horse. It took some time and patience to get the idea out of the chief's head, but he finally relented. It was, however, a great disappointment.

Another story is connected with payment for the right of way through the reservation. It may not be quite accurate in letter, but it is true in spirit. The through express from St. Paul to Helena had not been running long when a strange incident happened out on the prairie.

A solitary Indian, feathered in stately fashion and mounted on a horse of rare beauty, occupied a conspicuous position beside the track and gave the engineer a friendly signal to stop. Off went the steam and a gentle touch of the air-brake brought the long train to a standstill.

The red man explained that he represented his tribe in a matter of right of way. There had been a mistake and the railroad ought to pay some more money. In this formal and diplomatic manner, the Indian explained, the matter was presented for adjustment, in full confidence that the great white chief who built the railroad would be just to his Indian friends.

For the engineer this was a poser. He had no idea that he was a diplomat, but he was, all the same. He called the conductor, and all three discussed the case.

The amount involved was only a few dollars, and the conductor looked as wise as possible. He was a man of common sense sharpened by frontier life. With due deliberation he wrote out a receipt, which the Indian ambassador signed and the engineer witnessed. The money was paid out of the cash collections, and the conference was at an end.

The train conductor, according to the regulations of a modern corporation, made a notation to the auditor on a blank form provided for the purpose, explaining why he was short in his cash, and asking that his report be held in abeyance until he could secure the approval of his irregular act by a higher official.

The approval came, with a statement that the Indian was right.—Atchison Daily Globe.

The Jews in Frankfurt.

George Brandes thus describes the position of the Jews in Frankfurt, Germany at the beginning of the nineteenth century: "All Jews were forced to live in the narrow, miserable, overcrowded Judengasse (Jew street), their sole abode since the year 1462. At the beginning of night all the inhabitants of the ghetto were locked in. They were not allowed to use the sidewalk while walking in the street in the daytime, but had to take the middle of the street. They had to remove their hats before every passerby, who would call out 'Jew, make your bow!'

"To prevent too large an increase, not more than fourteen couples were allowed to marry in one year. On every festive occasion they were driven into the ghetto. On Sunday the gates were locked regularly at 4 o'clock, and no one was allowed to pass by the guard at the gate except when on an errand with a prescription to the drug store or for the purpose of mailing a letter. One general rule was "No Jew entitled on a green spot." Napoleon abolished this state of affairs in 1810, but it was restored after his downfall.

There was a bit of fence opposite Rowley's drug store in T——, Kansas, and as it proved convenient to loungers it was broken down more than once. The owner, after putting it in order a second time, fastened a barbed wire on the top. There was fun for the clerks for a while, watching those who, when just about to sit down, suddenly concluded that business called them elsewhere. One day a farmer in from the country lounged up to the fence, and, without noticing the barbed wire, drew himself up and sat down squarely. He didn't jump, he didn't swear; he merely got up and remarked coolly, "I think I've dwelt on that point long enough."

"Mrs. Bingley is a wonderful woman."

"In what way?"

"When she takes a second prize at a card party she can appear so tickled with what she gets that she makes the winner of the first prize jealous and dissatisfied."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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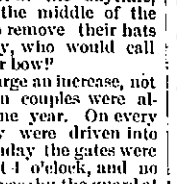
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COLD IN HEAD

Scientific Safe "Cracking."

In the experiments made in a burglarious way, among others, a three-thousand-dollar square safe of the most approved construction was attacked by inserting in the crevice about the locked door four and eight-tenths ounces of nitroglycerin, and in eight minutes after the operation of loading was begun the charge was fired, with the result that the whole of the jamb below the door was blown out and a hole made in the door of sufficient size to admit the hand and arm, while the doors and divisions of the interior compartments were completely shattered. On repeating the operation with four ounces and a quarter of forcite dynamite the door was completely torn off.

Among experiments made to demonstrate the resistance of structures to attack by a mob was one upon a safe twenty-nine inches cube, with walls four inches and three quarters thick, made up of plates of iron and steel, which were reinforced on each edge so as to make it highly resisting, yet when a hollow charge of dynamite nine pounds and a half in weight and unstamped was detonated on it a hole three inches in diameter was blown clear through the wall, through a solid cartridge of the same weight and of the same material produced no material effect.—Popular Science Monthly.

How Long Do You Sleep?

"The old rule of eight hours' sleep is sheer nonsense," said a New Orleans physician. "Natural sleep is something that can't be regulated by any formula. The body takes what it needs, be it much or little, and the necessary amount varies with the individual. In a general way I would say that four hours is the minimum and ten hours the maximum for people in fair health. Either more or less is a pretty sure sign that something is out of gear—usually something in the brain.

"I have two patients who sleep only four hours and keep in tolerably good condition. Both are middle-aged men, and neither of them works very hard. Nature can repair its losses in four hours of unconsciousness. In many other people nearly three times as long is required. The nerve cells work more slowly; why, nobody knows.

"The queerest case that ever came under my personal observation was that of a bookkeeper of this city who used to sleep two or three hours a night through the week and on Sunday would catch up in a twenty hour nap. That is no exaggeration, but an actual fact well known to all his intimates. He seems to be able to store away nervous energy as a camel stores water. His general health during the twelve or fifteen years I knew him was excellent."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wanted the Trousers.

A young fellow on the south side has a negro valet, an old-fashioned Southern darky.

"Here, Jeff, I want those trousers cleaned and pressed to day," he said, pointing to a rather loud striped garment that Jeff had long had his eyes on.

"All right, sah," said Jeff, with a sigh.

Next morning Jeff brought the trousers back with a big grease spot still prominent on one knee.

"Can't you get that spot out?" said the owner of the trousers.

"No, sah."

"Did you try turpentine?"

"Fo' de Lawd, I done saturated 'em wid turpentine."

"Did you try coal oil?"

"Yes, sah; po'ed a quart ob ile on 'em."

"Did you try a hot iron?"

"Putty nigh bu'nt 'em up."

"Did you try benzine?"

"Done tried benzine an' kerosene, and all de other zines, an' 'taint tech dat grease spot."

"Well, did you try 'em on?" queried the master, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Yes, sah," replied Jeff with laconicity, "an' dey's a puffect fit, grease spot an' all, sah."—Chicago Record.

Trade With Japan.

Japanese imports are rapidly decreasing under her new tariff, which went into effect at the beginning of 1899, while her exports continue increasing. The total imports of Japan during the first seven months of 1899 were 111,531,741 yen, against 177,074,378 yen for the corresponding months of the previous year, while the exports at the same time were 106,770,121 yen, against 82,188,791 yen in the corresponding months of the previous year, so that while her exports have increased 25 per cent. her imports have decreased. This marked reduction in Japanese imports suggest an inquiry as to how great an effect it is having upon her purchases from the United States. An examination of our own exports to Japan, made during the seven months covered by the Japanese figures, shows a reduction of only 18.2 per cent. in our sales to Japan, against 37 per cent. in those of the world at large, as shown by her own statement of imports.—Scientific American.

"O, mamma," exclaimed little Arthur, all out of breath, "I've been playing with the Goodwin children, and they have the measels at their house. Now can I eat all the cake I want to? 'Cause, you know, I'm going to be sick, anyway."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Women's Dep't.

Women Journalists in Paris.

Parisians were inclined to smile when they learned, a year ago, that they were to be asked to support a daily woman's paper, managed, written, and composed by women, and intended, of course, to champion women's rights. The year has passed, and last night La Fronde celebrated the first anniversary of its highly successful existence.

I trust the staff of La Fronde will consider I am paying them a compliment when I say that their paper might be the work of mere men. The truth is that the journal is a really excellent production, that compares well with any Parisian paper at its price—the popular sou. The idea that the lady journalist is only capable of rhapsodizing on the subject of dress, and concocting "puffs" with some cunning but no restraint, is no longer tenable. La Fronde is, if anything, too solemn an organ; in any case, it is impossible to accuse it of frivolity, in spite of a daily column of the best-informed gossip in Paris, which relieves the gravity of its pages. At the same time its solemnity must not be thought to be due to excessive harping on the vexed question of woman's rights. Men are preached at occasionally in its columns, but not ad nauseam. In a general way its writers confine themselves to the ordinary topics of the hour. Some of the most spirited articles inspired by the Dreyfus affair have been the eloquent appeals in favor of justice and truth that have appeared in La Fronde.

The organization of La Fronde is the work of Mme. Marguerite Durand, who left the Comedie-Francaise to devote herself to the task. At the fete last night, which was attended by many of the best known journalists of the other sex in Paris, and by a host of celebrities, artistic, dramatic, and literary, this clever and energetic lady received a well-deserved ovation. An excellent programme kept the guests together till nearly four in the morning, but perhaps the most agreeable surprise for many of the visitors was the appearance of the assembled "blue-stockings." To the popular imagination the literary lady is a fearful and wonderful object, a creature of forbidding looks and of strenuous eccentricity in the matter of clothes. The staff of La Fronde offer none of these characteristics. Were you to meet them in a drawing-room, you might suppose them innocent of printers' ink.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Public School Appeal.

The following appeal to mothers has been issued by the Boston Public School Association:

Every mother is interested, as no one else can be, in the welfare of her child. This appeal is sent to you as a mother, because what is of vital importance to the welfare of your child is of vital interest to you.

For a large part of the day, five days in the week, you send your child to school, and turn the boy or girl over to the care of the teacher. Have you thought how largely the child's well-being depends on the character of the school and of the teacher? If the school is unsanitary,—if the drainage, or the ventilation, or the air, or the light is bad, your child's health will suffer. If the teacher is not what the teacher ought to be, your child's mind and morals will suffer.

Mothers have, therefore, reasons for taking an intelligent interest in the management of our public schools such as no other class in the community can have. There is no other question in which they have greater reasons for being interested. Who, then, can more appropriately decide who shall manage the schools of Boston than the mothers of Boston?

To do this you must register and you must vote for the School Committee. You may not believe in woman suffrage, and you are not asked to believe in it, or to vote for anybody or anything else. But is it not a plain duty for you as a mother to do what you can to provide that good men and women and only such shall manage our schools? The Commonwealth gives you the right to vote for members of the School Committee. Is it not neglecting a duty and an opportunity to fail to do so?

She Asked "Him."

New York, Oct. 20, 1899.

Editors Woman's Journal:

During the late convention of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. in Philadelphia, a speaker related the following incident:

A company of women went from one of the eastern cities last summer for an outing in the country. Arriving at an attractive farmhouse, they decided to tarry for an hour or two. Going to the front door, they inquired of the lady who met them: "May we be allowed to eat our lunch on the lawn?" The good woman looked at them hesitatingly, and said: "I will go ask him." Returning in a few moments, she exclaimed, beamingly, "He says you can."

Encouraged by this hospitality, the picnickers asked if they could have some water from a neighboring well. Again the same look of uncertainty crept into the eyes of the farmhouse hostess, and she replied, "I will go ask him." Returning quickly, she said, "He says you can."

The pleasure party next ventured to ask if they could secure some chairs to carry on the lawn. The woman began her old tune, "I will go ask"—when one of the visitors interrupted her impatiently by saying, "Have you no mind of your own?" The confused dispenser of hospitality stammered out, "I'll go ask him," disappearing suddenly from the entrance. Coming back quickly, she said humbly, "He says I haint!"

Yours, for the women who have minds of their own.

BELLE KEARNEY.

Too Hot Tool Extinguish.

A well-known Mississippi farmer will have cause to remember his recent visit to Memphis. He stopped in a well-known cafe, and among other things ordered a sirloin steak. A bottle of tobasco sauce was on the table, and mistaking it for catchup he spread it quite lavishly on the steak and settled down to enjoy the meal. He cut off a big piece, but no sooner had it struck his mouth than he began to feel like his tongue was on fire. He twisted and turned, and soon had the eyes of every one in the dining hall fastened on him. The more he twisted and screwed his face the hotter the steak in his mouth got. He didn't know what was the matter. He could stand it no longer and reaching up his hand he jerked out the burning bite, threw it on the floor and in a very dramatic way exclaimed, "Now, hang you, blaze!"—Memphis Scimitar.

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Breakfast Cocoa



Costs less than One Cent a cup.

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A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK.

Armored Trains.

It is probable that the Franco-Prussian war was the first campaign in which protected trains and locomotives were used on the field of battle. In the various sorties from Paris the French troops were frequently assisted by the fire of light field pieces carried on cars, and when the Communists were holding the capitol against the troops at Versailles an armored train operated on the railway in the direction of Chateau Breeon and is said to have achieved its object in silencing the batteries which the regulars were endeavoring to establish in that position. This experience perhaps gave rise to the belief that the French were the originators of the utilization of permanent lines of railway for the transport of artillery capable of being brought into action while upon the rails themselves. Captain Fisher's armor-clad train was used during the first stages of the campaign against Arabi. It was built at Alexandria by a party of bluejackets and was composed of a locomotive and a number of trucks protected by iron rails, iron plates and sandbags. The engine was placed in the middle of the train, where a Nordenfelt machine gun was mounted on the leading protected truck and a forty-pounder on the next. The latter could, by means of a small crane carried with the train be quickly mounted and dismounted, one minute sufficing from the halting of the train to remount and fire the gun. Two empty trucks were run in front to explode any mines which might have been laid. The cars behind the engine conveyed a detachment of skirmishers.

There was not an opportunity for any great use of the train, although on one occasion it did do admirable work. Since that time France and Germany have recognized specially constructed armored train as formidable units of fighting equipment, but none are so complete as that possessed by the First Sussex Artillery Volunteers of England, which has, perhaps, the most complete train of its kind in the world. The truck was specially constructed for the gun, which is mounted on an ordinary field carriage and consists of a turntable pivoted on the centre so that it can be turned in any direction. The gun detachment is protected by a plating six feet high around three of the sides. The gun is fired through an opening and the recoil is checked by a hydraulic brake on its own carriage. By an ingenious arrangement of cross girders it can be run out and supported on blocks, and a broad base may be obtained for the truck when the gun is fired at right angles to the rails. To insure stability the truck can be secured to the rails by strong screw clips. The remainder of the train is made up of an ordinary locomotive and two steel plated vans conveying a Maxim gun, the men, horses and the projectiles.

Armored trains mounting field pieces and machine guns are being extensively employed by the American troops in the Philippines, and the successful issue of the fight at Calumpit was attributed to the opportune arrival of such a flying battery. The main objection to the practicability of the armored train is noted in the London Daily News. It is suggested that the enemy, with a few men carrying small quantities of dynamite, could easily destroy the roadbed. They could undoubtedly do this if the defender's cavalry remained idle, but armored trains should always be accompanied by a strong force of cavalry. In the hastily constructed British and Boer armored trains machine guns or very light field pieces are given as armaments. Trucks carrying such guns and soldiers should, of course, be protected by bullet proof mantlets, but it was a mistake to make them very thick with the idea of keeping out shells.—Scientific American.

Hat Made of Glass.

A guest at one of the leading New Orleans hotel put in an appearance in the office wearing a very peculiar looking hat. At first glance it seemed to be made of finely-woven brown straw, but closer scrutiny showed that the material was evidently made of something else. It was passed around among a group of friends and they all took a guess. One thought it was prepared silk and another thought it was asbestos.

"You are all wrong," said the gentleman, "it is made of spun glass. You can see it has considerable elasticity and I fancy it would be about as hard to break as an ordinary Panama. I value the hat chiefly as a curio," he continued, "for it is too hot to be worn with comfort. It was made several years ago by an old Alsatian at Pittsburg, Pa., who invented a process for spinning and weaving glass, his idea being to produce non-inflamable fabric for window curtains and other draperies. It was found however, that the stuff couldn't be made attractive to the eye. It was too stiff and ungraceful and the expense was prohibitive for threatrical drop curtains—the one purpose to which it might have been adapted. Anyhow, he gave up the undertaking, and this hat was one of the last things he made. I had backed the enterprise to a small extent, so that the hat stands me in about $1,100. It is the most expensive article of attire that I possess. I don't know anything about its acoustic properties, but I presume one might talk through it the same as through any other hat."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mrs. Highblower. "I thought your husband intended to retire from business."

Mrs. Glister. "The trouble is that John is never satisfied. Just when he thinks that he has made money enough he joins another golf club."—Puck.

"Was that your dog that was howling all night?"

"I guess it was."

"Why in thunder don't you feed him?"

"Heavens, man, it's indigestion that makes him howl!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Abraham Lincoln.

The following sayings and sentiments have been culled from the speeches and papers of Lincoln:

"The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am. None would do more to preserve it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly."

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. This is the leading principal, the sheet anchor of American Republicanism."

"Even though the southern people will not as much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them, if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can."

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, and build an impassive wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them."

"I will suffer death before I will consent, or advise my friends to consent, to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the government to which we have a constitutional right."

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, and yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

"The plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle; and it will ever be hard to find many men who will send a slave to Liberia and pay his passage, while they can send him to a new country—Kansas, for instance—and sell him for $1500, and the rise."

"Let the nation take hold of the larger works, and the states the smaller ones; and thus, working in a meeting direction, discreetly, but steadily and firmly, what is made unequal in one place may be equalized in another, extravagance avoided, and the whole country put on that career of prosperity which shall correspond with its extent of territory, its natural resources, and the intelligence and enterprise of the people."

"The true rule, in determining to embrace or reject anything; is not whether it have any evil in it, but whether it have more of evil than of good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good."

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."

"I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say, that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying, God bless the women of America!"

Black Walnut.

The great size often reached by this tree, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers and the curl of the roots all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of all our native woods. Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of the fine furniture and finishings in this country, but manufacturers adroitly drew attention to the beauty of darkly-stained quartered oak, and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large. Though found to some extent in the Atlantic States from Massachusetts southward, the great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi Valley. The Walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed. Through Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the states along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market.

If you ask where the market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe.

While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degree of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of fashion."—Berea Quarterly.

Popular Ways of a Senator.

It is said that Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, keeps in closer touch with the people of his State than any other man in the Senate.

One of Mr. Cockrell's habits is to read in the Senate the name of every constituent who sends him a petition, says the Washington "Post." Other Senators content themselves with presenting petitions in an indefinite bunch, and in this impersonal fashion they are noted in the "Congressional Record." Cockrell's way is different, and when the "Record" appears there are the names of his constituents, looking very large and twice as natural. Forthwith, to each person thus distinguished goes a copy of the "Record," which is shown with much pride at the country store or crossroads postoffice, and the voter is a friend of Cockrell for life.

Both Lied.

Jack Rogers was a newspaper reporter and broke, says the San Francisco "Bulletin." He had hung around the Dubuque newspaper offices for a job until he had been requested to move on. He decided to move on to Des Moines. But how to get there was the question. Jack put on his thinking-cap, and the result was that two hours later he found himself on a train and the conductor standing by his seat.

"Ticket!" said the conductor.

"See here, conductor," said Jack easily, "my name's Rogers, and I'm a reporter on the Des Moines 'Air Blast.' I'm broke, and I'm in a hurry to get back home with a good big scoop. You let me ride and the office'll fix it up with you. See?"

"Well," said the conductor, "I guess that'll do all right. The road feels friendly toward the 'Air Blast.' In fact, the editor is in the back coach. Come along, and I'll introduce you. If he says you're all right it goes."

Jack was knocked all in a heap at the turn things had taken, but he had nothing to do but to follow the conductor. They halted in front of a man in the back coach, and the conductor said:

"Mr. Smitten, this is Mr. Rogers. He says he's a reporter on your paper and wants the office to pay for his transportation when he gets to Des Moines."

"How do you do, Mr. Rogers?" said the editor pleasantly, extending his hand. "Glad to see you. Sit down here with me." The conductor didn't wait for any more, but went off.

"Well, this is nice of you," said Jack, too astonished and embarrassed to talk straight. Of course, I'm not on your paper, but I'm broke and yarned to the conductor, hoping to get a job, and square it up later."

"Oh, that's all right, my boy," said the other. "Neither am I on the paper. I'm only riding on the editor's pass."

Francis Peek.

Mr. William Tallack of the Howard Association, England, is taking pains to circulate the story of another philanthropist.

The death of Mr. Francis Peek, of London and Margate, on September 11, terminated the honorable career of one of the most philanthropic and munificent of "the merchant princes" of England. A member of his family estimates that during his lifetime he gave away, for various beneficent objects, nearly half a million pounds. This included the total cost of three churches in South London, and large gifts to the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and similar evangelistic agencies. For Mr. Peek was one of those who believe that men's eternal interests are the most important to regard and promote, and whilst he was a thorough and successful man of business, he ever strove "to keep best things uppermost" in his life and aims.

He was a loyal member of the Church of England, but liberal in his religious views and in his appreciation of good men of all denominations.

Mr. Peek was for many years chairman of the Howard Association. He came to London a poor boy, but rose by diligence, talent and integrity.

When he arrived in the great metropolis he was a friendless stranger. But, even then, he was a practical believer in the power of prayer, and he earnestly supplicated God to help him to get employment.

He stationed himself on London Bridge, and after a while noticed a benevolent-looking man in Quaker dress. Him he accosted, and succeeded in enlisting his good will and interest, and thus obtained a very subordinate position in a respectable firm, from which he gradually rose step after step, to affluence and shrievalty."

Deacon Black—Dis ain't no pussonal queschun; but if a man steals a chicking, am it propah fo' him ter say grace befo' he eats it?

Deacon Johnson—Shuah! Ain't he got two reasons to t'ank de Lawd,—fo' de chicking an' fo' not gittin' cotched?—Puck

Doctor (casually). "Well, Mr. Brown, how are you today?"

Mr. Brown (defensively). "Oh, I'm all right, doctor. There's nothing the matter with me that would be worth $2 to you."—Chicago Record.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

None love like those who live love.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Faith is reason's telescope.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sickheadache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The Christian is never off duty.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Ch.t. is the world's conscience

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of steam in applying liquids into the nasal passages for *catarrh troubles*, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but enriches them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

No man lifts higher than he aims.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, and you will be surprised and pleased by its prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Du Kind You Have Always Bought

Tourist (in Kentucky)—Does lynching prevent crime?

Colonel Corkright—Yes, suh; I have never known a man to commit a crime afteh he had been thoroughly lynched.—Life.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, 1750-1800.

HARTFORD, Oct. 9, 1781.

Admiral Digby arrived at New York the 25th ult., with three ships of the line, one frigate, and no more. His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, third son of his Britannic Majesty, came passenger in the fleet.

The British naval force now at New York, fit for service, is 20 sail of the line. Count de Grafle has 37 sail of the line;—a great superiority, notwithstanding the arrival of Admiral Digby, on which the enemy built their principal hope.

A mortal sickness rages among the enemy and inhabitants in the vicinity of New York; 5 or 6 R is said, have died from a family.

The enemy's principal force is now on Staten Island—they have been impressing waggons, horses, &c., and it is conjectured, are planning some expedition. Newport MERCURY Oct. 13, 1781.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 5, 1781.

Friday evening last a flag returned here from New York, but brought no prisoners.

There is an embargo upon all shipping there, and a hot press since the return of Admiral Hood's squadron.

Last Tuesday Elisha Witter of Preston, was brought to trial before the Superior Court then sitting at Norwich, for the murder of his sister, her child, and his own, in April last; when after a full and lengthy hearing of the cause, he was acquitted.

Tuesday arrived Capt. Lyon, in a sloop belonging to New Haven, in seventeen days, from St. Croix: He informs that there are 60 Dutch privateers out of Curracoa, cruising against the British shipping. Newport MERCURY Oct. 13, 1781.

BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1781.

His Most Christian Majesty having seen fit to establish an independent Consulship for the four Eastern States, the Honorable Sieur Philip Joseph De Letombe Consul General of the same, arrived in this town from Philadelphia last Friday se'nnight, with his Vice-Consul, to enter upon that important office.

Yesterday arrived a Cartel from Newfoundland, with about 160 prisoners. Newport MERCURY Oct. 13, 1781.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13, 1781.

The allied army which has, by this time, commenced very serious operations in Virginia, under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington, consists of between fifteen and twenty thousand effective men. Newport MERCURY Oct. 13, 1781.

NOTES.

CENSUS OF STONINGTON, CONN., 1670. The following is a census of Stonington giving the names of all of the inhabitants who lived in the town two hundred and thirty years ago. This census was taken by the selectmen, under an order of the town December 25th, 1670.

Thomas Stanton, Sr. Gershem Palmer
Capt. George Denison, Thomas Bell,
Thomas Miner, Joseph Stanton,
Capt. John Gallup, Sr., John Fish,
Amos Richardson, Thomas Shaw, Sr.
Sam'l Chesebrough, John Gallup, Jr.
Nehemiah Palmer, John Frink,
Nath'l Chesebrough, Edmund Fanning
Rev. James Noyes, James York, Jr.,
Elisha Chesebrough, Nath'l Beebe,
Thomas Stanton, Jr., John Reynolds,
Ephraim Miner, Roger Storey,
Moses Palmer, John Shaw,
James York, Sr., John Searles,
Capt. John Stanton, Robert Flemming,
Thomas Wheeler, Robert Holmes,
Lt. Sam'l Mason, Anna Cheseborough, Jr.
Joseph Miner, Nathan'l Chesebrough,
John Bennett, Rebecca Palmer, Jr.
Isaac Wheeler, Gershem Palmer,
John Denison, Henry Stevens,
Josiah Witter, Ezekiel Maine.

R. J. W.

STANTON FAMILY—I have read the article in the MERCURY relative to the family of John Stanton, of Newport, R. I., and will add a few lines to show his ancestry. I Robert Stanton, born in the year 1599, came to this country and settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place August 5th, 1672. He married Lois ——, whose family name and date of their marriage is not of record.

Their children were: 2. David Stanton, born ——; 3. John Stanton, born in 1645; 4. Sarah Stanton, born ——.

John Stanton, No. 3, became a merchant, and joined the Society of Friends, and was married in one of their meetings to Mary Horndale in 1667. He died in 1728, aged 88 years.

Their children were: 5. Mary Stanton, born June 4th, 1668; 6. Hannah Stanton, born Nov. 7th, 1670; 7. Patience Stanton, born Sept. 16th, 1672; 8. John Stanton, born April 22, 1674; 9. Content Stanton, born Dec. 20th, 1675; 10. Benjamin Stanton, born Dec. 29th, 1676; 11. Henry Stanton, born June 25th, 1678.

After the death of Mrs. Mary Stanton (nee Horndale) her husband married for his second wife Mary, daughter of Gov. Jeremiah Clark, the widow of Gov. John Cranston.

John Stanton No. 3 commenced his business life as a merchant, but did not succeed as such. He continued to reside in Newport until 1738 when he removed his family to Westerly, R. I. (now in the town of Richmond), and settled on what was and is known as the Stanton purchase. Previous to this he purchased land in Stonington, Ct., of John Breed and others, situated on the northern slope of Cosatic hill. It is supposed that he had in contemplation a change of residence to Stonington when he purchased this land. If so he abandoned it soon after, for in less than a month he sold it to Francis Robertson of Kingston, R. I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Latham Clark of Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 9th, 1698. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton (nee Clark) died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 10th, 1750, aged 80 years. In 1731 in the 61st year of his age he married Susannah Lamphere aged 19 years. He died at Richmond Jan. 22, 1762, aged 89 years; his wife survived him and married Peter Ross, whom she survived, and died at Richmond Sept. 25th, 1807, in her 92d year.

The foregoing brings the family of Robert Stanton of Newport to whom your said article relates down to the children of John Stanton No. 3. —R. A. W.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM OLD NEWPORT HERALDS.—1787 to 1790.

A

Atherton, Sarah, wife of William, Esquire, late of Jamaica, daughter of Jableel Brenton, Esquire, of Newport, R. I., died July 19, 1787, aged 35 years.

Atwood, Mrs., widow of John, Providence, R. I., died February 21, 1788.

Avery, Mrs., wife of John, Sen., Boston, Mass., died March 13, 1788.

Adams, Doct. Samuel, of Hon. Samuel, Boston, only son, died January 31, 1788, aged 37 years.

Aubrey, Peter Charles, Newport, R. I., and Anna Louise Aimeent, Freetown, Mass., married October 16, 1788.

Abny, Katharine, wife of John, died October 18, 1788.

Allen, John and Patience Smith, married October 30, 1788.

Anthony, Miss Mary, Tiverton, R. I., died December 18, 1788, aged 74 years.

Allen, Col. Ethan, Vermont, died March 5, 1789.

All, Abraham, Newport, R. I., died April 2, 1789.

Anthony, Captain John, and Rhoda Hopkins, of Rev. Samuel, married August 6, 1789.

Arnold, Josiah, Esquire, a prominent citizen, died September 14, 1789, aged 83 years.

Arnold, William, of late Josiah, Esquire, died September 24, 1789, aged 24 years.

Arnold, Lydia, of Col. William, East Greenwich, R. I., and Doct. Jeremiah Greene, of Col. Christopher, married October 21, 1789.

B

Bailey, Easton, and Polly Irish, Middletown, R. I., married March 20, 1787.

Burrill, Ebenezer, died May 22, 1788.

Billings, Patience, wife of Woodman, Newport, R. I., died August 14, 1788.

Boss, Elder Charles, Richmond, R. I., (Baptist) died August 28, 1788, aged 40 years.

Brightman, William, and Betsey Lawton, of Robert, Esquire, Portsmouth, R. I., married January 15, 1789.

Brewer, Miss Ann, of Newport, R. I., died at Pomfret, Conn., January 29, 1789.

Baker, Mrs. Ann, wife of Dr. John, Newport, R. I., died March 21, 1789, aged 48 years.

Beckwick, John, a native of New York, died in Newport, R. I., April 15, 1789, aged 28 years.

Bates, Margaret, widow of James, "a Burser, R. N.," daughter of Captain George Crosswell, Newport, R. I., died July 28, 1789.

Barker, Ann, wife of Benjamin, Pembroke, Mass., died August 20, 1789.

Bowler, Metcalf, Esquire, late of Newport, R. I., died at Providence, September 24, 1789.

Bours, Ann, widow of Hon. Peter, Newport, R. I., died December 3, 1789, aged 87 years.

Briggs, William and Almy Eyres, of Dr. Thomas, Newport, R. I., married December 10, 1789.

Bliss, George, and Sally Dunham, of Daniel, Newport, R. I., married December 10, 1789.

Bliss, Clark, and Abigail Spooner, of Benjamin, married December 10, 1789.

Bailey, Mrs., wife of Samuel, Middletown, died December 10, 1789, very old.

Burroughs, Esther, wife of Ezekiel, Boston, Mass., died July 15, 1790.

Barr, Shubael, Esquire, Warren, died September 30, 1790, aged 54 years.

Bailey, Sarah, wife of Captain Benjamin, Newport, R. I., died September 26, 1790, aged 26 years. Funeral from Nathan Hammett's house.

Bowdoin, James, late Governor of Massachusetts, died at Boston, November 11, 1790.

Baker, Doct. John, and Mrs. Mary Bonning, Newport, R. I., married November 14, 1790.

Bentley, James, East Greenwich, R. I., and Sally Johnson, Providence, married November 25, 1790.

Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Elisha, died November 30, 1790, aged 27 years.

Bagnal, Mrs. Sarah, widow of Benjamin and daughter of Abraham Redwood, Newport, R. I., died at Cranston, January 7, 1791, aged 88 years.

C

Chace, George and his son, drowned at Assonet, Mass., April 22, 1787.

Chappel, James, Ferryman, drowned May 18, 1787.

Child, Nathan, "after 12 years absence (on a visit)," died June 28, 1787.

Collins, John, son of Gov. John, and Betsey Collins, of Samuel, Portsmouth, R. I., married December 13, 1787.

Carpenter, Jabez, Newport, R. I., died February 21, 1788, "old."

Campbell, Jacob, Esquire, East Greenwich, R. I., died March 13, 1788, aged 27 years.

Carr, Phebe, wife of Ebenezer, died May 7, 1789.

Carr, Captain Sayles, died May 28, 1789, aged 76 years.

Carr, Major Robert, Warren, R. I., died August 22, 1789.

Church, ——, son of Benjamin, drowned (Handy's wharf) September 3, 1789.

Crapon, Thomas, Master of Providence Packet, drowned at Dyer's Island, September 27, 1789.

Carpenter, Caleb, died September 29, 1789, aged 55 years.

Church, Isaac, Newport, R. I., died November 13, 1789, aged 41 years.

Crawford, Mrs., widow, Newport, R. I., died December 3, 1789, aged 69 years.

Carr, Samuel C., and Ann Hookey, of late John, Newport, R. I., married December 10, 1789.

Chadwick, Thomas, and Almy Coggeshall, of late Matthew, Newport, R. I., married December 10, 1789.

Cranston, Elizabeth, of Col. John, Newport, R. I., died at East Greenwich, February 5, 1790, aged 68 years.

Carr, Mary, widow of Captain Robert, Newport, R. I., died April 8, 1790, aged 65 years.

Carpenter, Captain James, Newport, R. I., died April 8, 1790, aged 59 years.

Coggeshall, Mrs., widow of Captain Daniel, died July 6, 1790, aged 82 years.

Cooke, George, and Hannah Gray, Tiverton, R. I., married August 5, 1790.

Cundall, Joseph, Portsmouth, R. I., died August 26, 1790, aged 62 years, (Quaker.)

Channing, Mary, widow of John, died December 2, 1790, aged 71 years.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

1074. THOMPSON—John C. Thompson, a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, died 1831. It is said he was born in Westerly, R. I., about 1790. Can any one give me the exact date of his birth?—R. S. T.

1075. WINSLOW—Who was [Polly ——, of Swansea, Mass., who married Ebenezer Winslow, born September 1, 1770? His father was Dr. Ebenezer Winslow, born August 28, 1742, married 1st., Elizabeth Eddy, born October 25, 1745, 2nd., Catherine Gardner, of Warren, R. I. What was the ancestry of each of these two wives, and from which was Ebenezer descended? What were the dates of the two marriage? Any dates and information regarding Polly (——) Winslow, and the two wives of Dr. Ebenezer, gratefully received.—G. C.

1076. PAINE, HASKELL, WINSLOW—Who were the parents of Thomas Paine, and his wife Susanna Haskell, of Freetown, Mass.? What were the dates of their marriage, and births and deaths? Their daughter, Elizabeth Paine, married May 20, 1737, Captain Hezekiah Winslow born December 9, 1713, son of Richard Winslow and Hannah ——. Who was Hannah ——? Was she of Swansea? Richard Winslow was son of Lieutenant Job Winslow, born about 1641, at Freetown, Mass., married Ruth — , died July 14, 1720. Who were the ancestors of Ruth ——? Where did he and his grandson, Captain Hezekiah Winslow, obtain their respective titles of Lieutenant and Captain?—G. C.

1077. ADAMS—Kenelm Winslow, brother of Edward, who was Governor of the Plymouth Colony, was born April 29, 1599, in England, died September 13, 1672, in America, and married June 1634, Eleanor Adams. Who were her ancestors? Who can give me the dates of her birth and death?—G. C.

1078. SMITH, CLARKE, REYNOLDS—Who was Sarah, wife of Simeon Smith, I think of Richmond, R. I.? Who were his ancestors? Their daughter, Dorcas, married April 23, 1760, Joshua Clarke, born May 13, 1733. His father, Joseph Clarke, was born August 29, 1705, married, 1727, Sarah Reynolds, born October 21, 1709. Who were her parents? Joseph Clarke's father was Samuel. Who was his mother? Can any one give me his further ancestry?—L. S.

1079. STANTON, FISH, PERRY—Joseph Perry, born November 17, 1752, died 1818, married December 10, 1774, Mary Stanton, of John and Phebe (Fish) Stanton, all, I think, of South Kingstown, R. I. Who were the ancestors of Joseph Perry? Mary Stanton was born January 26, 1754. Can any one give the date of marriage of her father and mother, John Stanton and Phebe Fish? What was the ancestry of each? What family of Fish was it?—L. S.

1080. GODDARD, WEAVER—Who were the ancestors of Thomas Goddard and his wife Frances Weaver, of Newport, R. I.?—E. W.

1081. JONES, WALDRON—Edward Jones married Lucretia Waldron, July 28, 1800. Who were his ancestors? Lucretia Waldron was daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Gray) Waldron, married February 1, 1775. Can any one give me the date of his birth and death, and his parentage? Any information relating to the Jones and Waldron families of Bristol, R. I., gladly received.—D. A. R.

1082. BROWN—Abraham Brown and Sarah — , his wife, were the parents of Abigail Brown, who married Col. Thomas Gray, of the Revolutionary War. What was Sarah (——) Brown's maiden name, and who were her ancestors, and those of her husband, Abraham Brown? Was this the Chad Brown family, of Rhode Island?—D. A. R.

ANSWERS.

993. SAUNDERS—Edward Saunders, the grandson of Tobias, was born January 10, 1703. There has always been some confusion over his branch of the family, as we cannot find the record of his marriage. My account of this branch reads as follows: Edward, born 1703, had a son Edward, born February 13, 1726. This latter Edward married August 13, 1752, Sarah Hiscox, who was born November 20, 1734. They had nine children: 1. Edward, born July 13, 1756, married, March 14, 1782, Martha Clarke, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Potter) Clarke; 2 Sarah, born August 9, 1758, married Charles Hiscox, December 12, 1782; 3. Abigail, born September 17, 1760; 4 Arnold, born March 20, 1763, married October 21, 1790, Hannah, daughter of Elisha Clarke; 5. Elizabet, born January 27, 1766; 6. Russell, born March 11, 1768, married March 31, 1791, Mary Burdick, daughter of Clarke and Amey (Sisson) Burdick; 7. Philip, born October 12, 1771, married —— Burdick; 8. Esther, born December 10, 1775; 9. Freelove, born October 9, 1778.

I have traced most of the Saunders lines down to 1800 and should be pleased to correspond with M. C. H. or any one who is interested in the family.—C. S. B.

1030. WENTWORTH—Elder William Wentworth came in 1637, aged twenty, to this country. Probably had two wives, one of whom was Elizabeth Kenny. No official record of the births, but the probability from all sources is that Samuel was the eldest, born about 1641; John, born 1647; Gershom, born 1649; Ezekiel, born 1651; Elizabeth, born 1653. According to tradition, Paul, Sylvanus and Timothy were also children of the first wife: Sarah, Ephraim, Benjamin, also. This very complete work in three volumes on the Wentworth family includes 11 descendants bearing the name of Sylvanus, 29 that of Paul, and 115 that of Samuel. Any large library should own this book. I will answer further if desired.—E. G. R.

1039. BABCOCK, POTTER—Daniel Babcock, born Stonington, Conn., August 5, 1762, died in Hopkinton, R. I., September 18, 1846. Was he in the Revolutionary War? He married Content Potter. He was the 9th child of Oliver and Anna Avery Babcock.—B. J. P.

1039. BABCOCK, POTTER—George and Content (Maxson) Potter, married September 18, 1754, were the parents of the Content Potter who married Hon. Daniel Babcock. Daniel was born in 1762, and was the son of Oliver and Deborah (Knowles) Babcock.—C. S. B.

1046. WANTON—Elizabeth Wanton, who married Nathaniel Carey in 1739, was the daughter of George and Abigail (Ellery) Wanton, and was born November 10, 1716. George Wanton, born August 24, 1691, was the son of Gov. William and Ruth (Bryant) Wanton. Abigail Ellery, born February 24, 1698, was the daughter of Benjamin Ellery, of Newport, R. I.—C. S. B.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clarke, Jr., of Jamestown, are receiving congratulations on the birth of twin daughters.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, most healthful of all fruit acids.

Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying baking powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poison, and its use in food seriously injures health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Mr. J. R. Jessup, a well-known banker of New York, has rented for the coming season from the estate of John M. Hodgson, their cottage known as "Lindenhurst," and from the same estate Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has rented for next season the cottage on Spring street known as "Willow Bank."

Mr. Harry Alger, principal of the Potter school, is seriously ill with pneumonia.



VISION

cannot be overtaxed with safety. All eyes require spectacles sooner or later. Defective eyes, unless strengthened by glasses, are apt to become more exhausted. Any defects that exists are certain to increase by neglect. Lose no time in ascertaining whether you need spectacles, and if so, what you need.

No Charges for Scientific Examinations by a Graduate Optician.

H. A. HEATH & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,

162 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT R. I.

Prescriptions Filled, Frames Repaired, Broken Lenses Replaced.

At the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, R. I., this 5th day of February, A. D. 1900.

UPON THE PETITION of Florence M. Sheffield, praying for the assignment of dower to her out of the real estate of her late husband

SIMON B. SHEFFIELD.

It is ordered that the said petition be continued to the session of this Court, to be held on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1900, and then to be heard in the Town Hall of this New Shoreham at 2 o'clock p. m., and that in the mean time notice of the pendency of the said petition be given to all parties interested therein to appear if they see fit and to show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, by publishing a copy of said vote for at least four ten days in the *Newport Mercury*, next, before the time to which the hearing upon said petition is adjourned and that the Clerk of this Court give notice to all persons interested in said petition residing without this State whose residence is known, by sending to each of them a copy of this vote through the mails postpaid directed to them at their places of residence.

True Copy from the Probate Records of New Shoreham February 5th, A. D. 1900.

Witness:
EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Probate Clerk.

2-17

TO INTRODUCE

The Different Brands of Whiskey

I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey (full quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Myrtle full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50, my price $1.25

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt. Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines in bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

The house on the Tooker estate, which was purchased some time ago by Dr. Gillett, will be sold and removed from its present site. It is said that the estate will be cut up into smaller building lots and sold.

Monday was observed as Flag Day in the public schools with appropriate exercises.

Republican State Convention.

AT A MEETING of the Republican State Central Committee, held in Providence on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That a State Convention of Republican Delegates be held in Infantry Hall, in the City of Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating State officers for the ensuing year, and the choice of four delegates at large and four alternates at large to the Republican National Convention to be holden in Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

RESOLVED, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby requested to call Primary Meetings for the purpose of electing Delegates to said Convention, the number of said Delegates to be three times the representation of said towns and cities in the General Assembly, and to elect members of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to report the names of the members of the State Central Committee and the names of the Town and City Committees, together with the names of the Chairmen and Secretaries thereof, with their Post Office addresses, upon the credentials of the Delegates to said Convention, and that said meetings be held not later than March 10, 1900, and that the Secretaries of said Primary Meetings be requested to forward a copy of the credentials of Delegates with the members of State, City or Town Committee immediately after their election, to the Secretary of the State Central Committee, Eugene F. Warner, P. O. Box 1471, Providence, R. I.

RESOLVED, That the member of the Town or City Committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials that said Delegates were elected pursuant to a regular call of said Town or City Committee.

RESOLVED, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby requested to call the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and Representatives to the next General Assembly not later than March 10, 1900, and that the usual certificate of nominations be filed with the Secretary of State at once, that they may be examined as to their correctness before the last hour of filing, which is Midnight, Thursday, March 15, 1900.

RESOLVED, That the Republican electors of the State, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and endorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite in the choice of Delegates to said Convention.

HUNTER C. WHITE,
Chairman.

EUGENE F. WARNER, Secretary.
2-10-3w

First Congressional District Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 7, 1900.

AT A MEETING of the Republican Committee of the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, it was voted to issue the following call, viz:

The Republican electors and voters of the First Congressional District in Rhode Island, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in Republican principles, are cordially invited to unite in the choice of Delegates to a Congressional District Convention to be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, R. I., on March 14th, 1900, at 11.00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing two Delegates and two Alternates to attend the Republican National Convention to be holden at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, June 19th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The several Town and City Committees are hereby requested to call Primary Meetings not later than March 10, 1900, for the purpose of electing Delegates to said Congressional District Convention, three times in number to the representation of the said Cities and Towns in the General Assembly, and the Secretaries of said Primary Meetings are requested to forward a copy of the credentials of Delegates so elected immediately to the Secretary of the State Committee, Eugene F. Warner, P. O. Box 1471, Providence, R. I.

FRANK E. OLNEY, Chairman.
CHARLES G. GRAY, Secretary.
2-10-3w

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street.

B. W. PEARCE.

Miss Bertha Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott, is confined to her home by illness.

Office of the Probate Clerk, of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, January 31st, A. D. 1900.

GEORGE WILLIAM SHERMAN, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

MATILDA M. SOUTHWICK,

late of Newport, deceased, having this day filed in this office, his first and final account with the estate of said deceased and praying that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded and for an order of distribution of the balance that may be found due from him as such administrator among those who are legally entitled thereto and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-3 Probate Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, January 31st, A. D. 1900.

GEORGE WILLIAM SHERMAN, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

ADALINE SOUTHWICK,

late of Newport, deceased, having this day filed in this office his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, and praying that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and for an order of distribution of the balance that may be found due from him, as such Administrator among those who are legally entitled thereto, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-3 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Edward H. Parkhurst, of New Haven, Connecticut, Guardian of the estate of

EDWARD LEROY PARKHURST,

of New Haven, Connecticut, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at private sale a certain parcel of real estate situated in the town of Middletown, in Rhode Island, and particularly described in said petition, for a better and more advantageous investment, and said petitioner having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the *Newport Mercury.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-10 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Edward H. Parkhurst, of New Haven, Connecticut, Guardian of the persons and estates of *S. BELLE PARKHURST and LELIA M. PARKHURST,*

of New Haven, Connecticut, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at private sale a certain parcel of real estate situated in the town of Middletown, in Rhode Island, and particularly described in said petition, for a better and more advantageous investment, and said petitioner having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the *Newport Mercury.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-10 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HENRY S. JETER, Executor of the last will and testament of

SARAH CARTER,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-1 Probate Clerk.